

THE WATCHMAN

Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

By Rev. J. J. C. Abbott, R. G. McKelvie, Wm. McQuinn, and John Smith.

Presbyterian.—(First Church).—Rev. J. J. C. Abbott, R. G. McKelvie, Wm. McQuinn, and John Smith.

Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers meeting every Wednesday evening.

Methodist.—(Second Church).—Rev. J. J. C. Abbott, R. G. McKelvie, Wm. McQuinn, and John Smith.

Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers meeting every Wednesday evening.

Anglican.—(Third Church).—Rev. J. J. C. Abbott, R. G. McKelvie, Wm. McQuinn, and John Smith.

Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers meeting every Wednesday evening.

Roman Catholic.—Church on Bethany Road, Rev. J. J. C. Abbott, R. G. McKelvie, Wm. McQuinn, and John Smith.

Services: Mass at 10 a. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

COMMONS MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, R. G. McKelvie, Wm. McQuinn, and John Smith.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Robert G. McKelvie, R. G. McKelvie, Wm. McQuinn, and John Smith.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

NO 44

The Highway Cow.

The hue of her hide was a dusky brown, Her body was lean and her neck was slim, One horn turned up and the other down, Who was green of vision and long of limb, With a Roman nose and short stub tail, And ribs like the hoops of a home-made pall.

Many a mark did her old body wear, She had been a target for all things known, On many a road the dusky hair, Had brought the hunter to her house, even, Had brought the hunter to her house, even, Had left upon her a lasting spot.

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Lottie was more than beautiful that evening. She was radiant. Like a sunrise in June, two forms of pure ennobling love were dawning in her heart; and the first, faint, unrecognised emotions illumined her face strangely at times. Her manner was unusually gentle; and while responding to the general conversation, she had many moments of abstraction, and was evidently carrying on a chain of thought very different from that appearing upon the surface of her table talk.

But all remembered that Lottie abounded in moods, and that she was what the commonplace call "an odd girl."

But why Henstead, after his gloom and chagrin at dinner, should now be beaming, was not so clear. Bel thought—

"The poor moth! Lottie has been dazing him with her dangerous smiles. It's a shame."

After supper, Harcourt appeared, and sacred music was in order. Even De Forrest and Addie joined in this with considerable zest. It was the proper, and about the only thing that could be done on a Sabbath evening. The most irreligious felt better for the occasional indulgence of a little religious sentimentality. When the aesthetic element is supreme and thorny self-denial absent, devotion is quite attractive to average humanity. Moreover, the dwarfed spiritual nature of the most materialistic often craves its natural sustenance; and Sabbath evening at times seems to the worldly that which alone can satisfy. The "Sun of righteousness" sheds a pale, reflected ray upon them; but this is better than utter darkness, and may lure forward where the Divine smile will beam fully upon them. Do not let us undervalue Sunday evening sentiment and sacred music, even though occurring where there was a dance yesterday, and where there will be a revel to-morrow. There must always be a first support on which the grovelling vine can commence climbing heavenward.

Though sentiment, like pale moonlight, causes no ripe and wholesome growth, it is better than darkness, and is proof that the vivifying light is shining somewhere.

In the case of Henstead, however, the words of praise and prayer composing the hymns sung were the intelligent utterances of a believing heart to the natural object of its faith and devotion.

Lottie was not much given to sentiment, even in religion, and the sacred words, a week before, would have come from her lips only, while she thought of other things; but now she was surprised to find how her heart was stirred by them, and how, from being empty phrases, they were growing full of beautiful meaning.

That was a memorable Sabbath evening to her. It seemed as if within her old, earth-born, material life, a subtle spiritual one had been kindled which illumined and glorified everything.

She felt as if endowed with a new sense, by means of which she was becoming dimly conscious of a new and different world. She was more than happy. She was thrilling with strange and mysterious joy, and was elated beyond measure, as if Christian principle and heaven were already won: as many a pilgrim is happier before the quickly coming fall than the "dough of despair" ever again until within the gates of the Celestial City.

Lottie's flame-like spirit was not prone to take anything coolly; and how that her soul was kindled by fire from Heaven, and in addition her whole nature awakened by the as yet unrecognized but strongest of earthly forces—the natural love of her heart for the one to whom only had been given the power to inspire it, little wonder that her half-suppressed excitement was surprising both to herself and others,—little wonder that she was more radiant than ever she had been upon the gayest and most brilliant occasions.

There was nothing unnatural in her experience. She had looked upon the face of Him who is the light and life of the world. Let her enjoy the brief ecstasy. Never shall the soul that is thrilling with the first strong pulses of spiritual life by discouraging doubts. Remind them, if you will, that now, as with the disciples of old, the moments on the mount of Transfiguration are few and the days of works and self-denial are the lowly plain many. But do not fail to close your homily with the assurance that the work and self-denial are of earth, while the illumined mount is the type of an eternal heaven.

The evening was passing. While devotion burned brightly, sentiment was flickering out. The others were growing weary. Henstead had the tact to see this, and he also wished to be alone that he might think over the bewildering experience of the day. Therefore he suggested that they close with Ray Palmer's beautiful hymn, that from the first moment of faith, until faith's fruition, is the appropriate language of those who accept of God's remedy for evil.

"My faith looks up to Thee, O Lamb of Calvary, Now hear me while I pray, Take all my guilt away, Oh let me from this day, Be wholly Thine."

He hoped that with Lottie it might crown the teachings of the day and fix her thoughts on the true source of help. This hope found a richer fulfilment than he expected, for to her awakened

spirit the lines seemed inspired to express her deepest need. As the last words trembled from her lips the rush of feeling was too strong for repression, and she impetuously left the room.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

Lottie was conscious of a strange lightness of heart when she awoke on the morning. It seemed as if her life had been unexpectedly enriched. She could not understand it, nor did she seek to, being contented with the fact that she was happy. She had always been seeking her own enjoyment, and now she was happier than ever before. She was not a philosopher who must analyze everything. She widely differed from some prudent people who must take an emotion to pieces and resolve it into its original elements, and thus be sure that it is properly caused and wholesome before enjoying it. Many seem to partake of life's pleasures, as did the members of the royal family, of their feasts, in the days of the ancient Roman empire, when it was feared that poison lurked in every dish.

We have seen, however, that Lottie was not morbidly conscientious. She had gathered honey everywhere, and often in spite of conscience's protest. But now, for a rarity, conscience appeared with, and not against her. She was satisfied with the fact that she felt better than ever before; and the majority of even quite experienced Christians ask, as their ground of confidence, not "What is truth?" "What has God promised?"—but, "How do I feel to-day?" Little wonder then, if inexperienced Lottie, with everything to learn, was content with being happy.

She had always looked upon religion as a painful necessity, a remote and desperate emergency in the future; but after the hours spent with Henstead, it seemed a source of joy beyond all the pleasures of her highly-favored life. She was like one who had been living in the glare of artificial light, brilliant enough it is true, but who had suddenly come into the natural sunshine, and found it warmer, sweeter, in brief, just what

Life's West Windows.

We stand at life's west windows,
And think of the days that are gone;
Remembering the coming sunset,
We cannot remember the morning;
The sun will set, the day will close,
And the night will bring us our reward.
As we watch from the western casements,
Reviewing our happy youth,
We mourn for the vanished promise
Of honor, ambition, and love;
But hope will tell us and pride decay,
When we think how we must pass away.

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LADIES COLUMN.

HAPPY HOMES.

We remember once a sorrowing husband,
In speaking of his dead wife, said in pathetic tones,
"She always made our home happy."
What better duty can a woman have than this?
What better crown of glory for her brow?
It is no insignificant thing to make
others happy. It is a terrible thing to make
others unhappy, and this may mean to be
their persecutor, fretting and ill-temper.

It is to woman and not to man we look to
make the happiness of home. In her hand
the delicate harp has been placed, and we
be to her if she does not strike the silver
strings as to bring forth its sweetest music.
She can do her husband and her children
with the purest melody, or she can fill them
with the discordant notes of misery and
sorrow.

She can be a blessing or a curse; she can
blast the tender flowers of happiness, or she
can wither them. A power is here for good
evil, and she will be held responsible for
her use of it. The happiness she sheds over
her home will be reflected in her heart, and
she will realize that the brightest crown of a
woman's life is to make her home happy.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Helen Blatch,
youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Blatch,
vicar of Haverhill, formerly incumbent of St.
John's Church, to Mr. Arthur R. White,
son of the late Mr. White, was solemnized in
Haverhill, Mass., on Thursday morning,
May 20th. The church was beautifully
decorated with flowers and exquisites bouquets
of white and pink roses. The bride wore
a gown of white satin, and carried a bouquet
of white roses. The ceremony was performed
by the Rev. Mr. White, assisted by the Rev. Mr.
Blatch, M.A., vicar of Haverhill, brother of
the bride. The church was filled by an
attractive and interesting congregation. On
the way back to the vicarage, a number of
the school children strewed flowers in the
path, and a great many of the parishioners
lined the road, and greeted the bride and
groom with the warmest wishes. The bride
was accompanied by her father, and the groom
by his father and brother. The wedding
dinner was given at the vicarage, and was
attended by a large number of guests. The
bride and groom left for their new home
on Friday morning.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A young lady belonging
to the most aristocratic circle in Toronto,
Canada, and daughter of a member of Parlia-
ment, was recently married to a young man
of the same rank. The marriage was a
very happy one, and the young couple were
very much loved by their friends. The bride
was accompanied by her father, and the groom
by his father and brother. The wedding
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longest, have to day no gates in possession, nor have they had for nearly eighteen centuries. Therefore, in the ante-Christian period they did not possess the gates of their enemies, because the promise confers possession in perpetuity.

That this promise was unconditional we have further evidence in Gen. xvi. 3, where the same promise is given to Isaac; because, says God, "that Abraham obeyed My voice, and kept My charge, My commandments and My laws."

It is hardly necessary to take up valuable space in your paper to show that these inestimable blessings descended to Abraham's posterity through the line of Isaac, Jacob, and principally (so far as the temporalities are concerned) through Ephraim. I need only refer you to the words "in Isaac shall thy seed be called," "Jacob have I loved but Esau have I hated," also to the direct promises to Jacob in Genesis xlvii. 27; xlviii. 13-15. So that although Ishmael and the children of Abraham by Keturah, and Esau, were to become and did become nations, yet the blessings were to descend through the line of Jacob specially, and of the family of Joseph Ephraim in particular. See 1 Chron. i. 1-2. "Now the sons of Reuben the first-born of Israel, for he was the first-born; but, forasmuch as he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given unto the sons of Joseph the son of Israel; and the genealogy is not to be reckoned after the birthright. For Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him came the chief ruler; but the birthright was Joseph's. See also Jacob's blessing to Ephraim and Manasseh, Gen. xlix. 16. "Bless the lads," etc., and let them grow into a multitude (margin as fishes do increase) in the midst of the earth." (Also verse 19) of Manasseh he says, "He shall become a people, and he shall be great, but truly his younger brother shall be greater than he, and his seed shall become a multitude of nations." (margin,fulness of nations). That this has been fulfilled in the days of the Apostle Paul, he says (Rom. xi. 25). "Blindness in part is happened to Israel until the fulness of the Gentiles (literal, nations) be come in," evidently quoting the prophecy of Jacob.

Many have argued that these blessings have already been fulfilled in a literal sense and now they are receiving their fulfillment in a wider, i.e., a spiritual sense; that as Isaac was a type of Christ (the one seed of Abraham in whom all nations were to be blessed), so the Israelitish nation of Judah and Israel were the type of what is now denominated "The Church" or "Spiritual Israel," (this latter term not to be found in the whole volume of inspiration), and that when the antitype appeared the type was abolished, and so they explain away the oath of God, and give those blessings promised to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and which they evidently believed were to their literal seed, or posterity according to the flesh, to a nation or mixture of all nations and races of the world, because they should receive the blessings according to them from their faith in Christ, whereas the promise distinctly states, "Thy seed shall be as the stars," dust, and as many as the sand of the sea, and as many as the multitude of nations (referring here not only to Christ but to the great numbers of Abraham's posterity, designated seed, and therefore not of, or belonging to the nations here referred to). This is further borne out by the fact that while Judah was to be the progenitor of the Messiah, through whom the spiritual blessings were to come, not only to the "multitudinous seed of Abraham" but, to the whole world, Ephraim was to be the progenitor of the "fulness of nations" as well as of the principalities temporal blessings bestowed upon the house of Israel (see Gen. xlviii. 16th to the end, and xlix. 22nd to the 26th inclusive, also Deut. xxxiii. 13th to the 18th inclusive), and his seed along with the other tribes of Israel were to become the instruments through whom the Messiah blessings to the nations were to be conveyed.

"Israel shall blossom and bud, and fill the world with fruit," Isa. xlviii. 6-8. They were to be "as a dew from the Lord," as showers upon the grass," Micah v. 7. "They shall show forth my praise," Isa. xlii. 21. "They shall declare My glory among the Gentiles," I will give therefore light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation to the ends of the earth," Isa. xlii. 6. "The Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising," Isa. lx. 1, etc.

It is true that the posterity of the patriarchs became very numerous and powerful during their residence in the land of Palestine, so much so that it was claimed for them at different periods of their history as a people, that they had become as the "stars of heaven for multitude," Deut. x. 22; "as the sand by the sea," 1 Kings iv. 20; "like the dust of the earth," 2 Chron. i. 9. But while this was the case (speaking hyperbolically, for in their palmy days in Palestine they did not number more than from six to ten millions), it did not by any means come up to their anticipation of what the number of the seed of Abraham should be, see Deut. i. 10. "The Lord your God hath multiplied you, and behold ye are this day as the stars of heaven for multitude." But immediately thereafter Moses adds, "The Lord God of your fathers make you a thousand times so many more as ye are, and bless you as he hath promised you; and long after Solomon's time, Jeremiah prophesied of the restoration of Israel to their own land in terms implying that increase should be multiplied to them, Jer. iii. 16, and Moses speaking of Israel in their "Levitical" or cast of condition says, "Yet the number of the Children of Israel shall be as the sand of the sea which cannot be numbered, or numbered, and it shall come to pass that in the place where it was said unto them 'Ye are not my people,' there it shall be said unto them 'Ye are the sons of the living God.' Hos. i. 10. Clearly referring to a time far on in the

future after their conversion to God (or in a Christian condition) and to a place far distant from Palestine, for Jeremiah states, [chap. xxx. 6] For lo the days come, saith the Lord, that I will bring again the captivity of my people Israel and Judah, saith the Lord and I will cause them to return to the land that I gave to their fathers and they shall possess it," a time and event not yet accomplished. Read on to the 19th verse, "And I will multiply them and they shall not be few, I will also glorify them and they shall not be small, their children also shall be as aforetime," etc., etc., and Ezekiel nearly 150 years after the captivity of Israel to Assyria says [chap. xxxvii. 10], "They lived and stood upon their feet an exceeding great army;" "these bones are the whole house of Israel," and in the 26th verse he says, "I will place them and multiply them and will set my sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore."

Moses says, [chap. ii. 12], speaking of the future, "They shall make great noise by reason of the multitude of men."

It is evident that Palestine never was intended to contain the whole of the seed of Israel; there would not be standing room for Israel's millions. Become, as they were to be, a company of nations, it is not to be supposed that the company of nations should all locate themselves in Palestine. Hence Moses makes the assertion, "When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, He set the bounds of the people according to the number of the children of Israel. For the Lord's portion is His people, Jacob is the lot (margin, cord) of his inheritance," Deut. xxi. 8-9.

Balaam says, "Who can count the days of Jacob, or number the fourth part of Israel? let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." "He shall pour the water out of his buckets, and his seed shall be in many waters, and his king shall be higher than Agag, and his kingdom shall be exalted."

Compare all these prophecies with what we, the British and American nations, have become, and say if the parallel be not complete. W. E. Aron, M. R. S. L., in an able paper on the "Language of the Future," published in the "Quarterly Journal of Science" for July, 1873, gives us the following as the result of his researches.

He finds that the Germans, taking the mean of the north and south, double their numbers once in 100 years; the French once in 140 years; the Russians once in 100 years; the Swedes once in 92 years; the Spaniards once in 113 years; the Italians once in 135 years; the Turks (who are dying out) once in 555 years; but the British in these islands, double their numbers once in 55 years, and the same race in New England and the British dependencies once in 25 years, or taking the whole race (as a mean) in 41 years. He also found, as a further result of these calculations, that in the year A. D. 2,000, Italian, French, Russian, German, Spanish, (the latter in Europe and South America) would be the language of five hundred and fifty millions of the human race, but that English must become the vernacular of one hundred and seventy-nine millions in Europe, and of one thousand six hundred and fifty eight millions of Anglo-Saxons in our other colonies and dependencies, (including, I suppose, the United States), being equal in all in the year 2,000, of one thousand seven hundred millions of Anglo-Saxons—verily a multitude which no man can number.

The "Times" says that in the United Kingdom the most increasing people are to be found; in France the least. That so increasing at home are we that we are filling continents, fringing oceans, and making the whole world our home, that overleaping our old boundaries, we are peopling the globe.

Joseph's version of Balaam's prophecy comes so near our own position that one could easily imagine that he was speaking of the British nation. I will give the quotation [Antiq. of the Jews, Bk. iv. chap. 8, sec. 4, page 91] Wiston's translation, edition Halifax 1851: "Happy is this people on whom God has bestowed the possession of innumerable good things and grants them his own providence to be their assistant and their guide, so that there is not any nation among mankind but you will be esteemed superior to them in virtue and in the earnest prosecution of the best rules of life, and of such as are pure from wickedness, and will leave those rules to your excellent children, and this out of the regard that God bears to you; and the provision of such things for you as may render you happier than any other people under the sun, you shall retain the land to which he hath sent you and it shall ever be under command of your children, and both all the earth as well as the sea shall be filled with your glory, and you shall be sufficiently numerous to supply the world in general, and every region of it in particular with inhabitants out of your stock. However, O blessed army! wonder that you are become so many from one father; and truly the land of Canaan can now hold you as being yet comparatively few; but know ye that the whole world is proposed to be the place of your habitation forever. The multitude of your posterity shall live as well in the islands as on the continent, and that more in number than are the stars of heaven; and when ye become so many, God will not relinquish the care of you but will afford you an abundance of all good things in times of peace, with victory and dominion in times of war. May the children of your enemies have an inclination to fight against you, and may they be so hardy as to come to arms and to assault you in battle, for they will not return with victory, nor will their return be agreeable to their children and wives. To so great a degree of valour will you be raised by the providence of God, who is able to diminish the abundance of some and to supply the wants of others."

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Lachute, June 13, 1880.

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THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed agent for the sale of the celebrated Noxon Bros. Agricultural Implements, and Reapers, Mowers, and Harvesting Machines, and all kinds of Farming Implements, of the best quality. Also the celebrated "Horseless" Grain Drill. These implements are of the latest improved construction, and are guaranteed to work as represented. For circular and catalogue for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
Address A. McCONNELL,
Circular and Catalogue for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
Chatham, June 23, 1880. 411C.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A
"CABLE CIGAR,"
THE BEST CIGAR IN THE WORLD.
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
Jas. Walker & Co.
Importers of
British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
A Full Assortment of Foot-Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for sale at St. James Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 411C.

Teacher Wanted.
WANTED for School District No. 1, New Settlement of Westport, a FEMALE TEACHER, (Elementary, Diplomat). Apply by letter to William Watchman, Chairman to School Commissioners, Lachute Post Office, Westport, June 13, 1880. 411C.

GROCERIES
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Crockery and Glassware,
Shirts and Shoes,
AND
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FARM-ING IMPLEMENTS.
A Large Stock of KAOKA kept always on hand.
Cheapest place to buy for Cash. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange.
Chas. Ladouceur,
St. Andrews, June 13, 1880. 411C.

BOOK AND JOB
Printing
OF ALL KINDS DONE IN THE
LATEST STYLES,
—AT THE MOST—

REASONABLE RATES.
WITH THE
Greatest Despatch,
AT THE
Watchman Office,
LACHUTE, P. Q.

N. B.—Subscription to the WATCHMAN \$1.00 per year in advance. A paper devoted to the dissemination of useful information on all subjects of interest to the public at large.—Strict attention being paid at the same time to its Moral tone, and of its being made a welcome visitor

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a newspaper from the post-office, whether directed in his name or otherwise, or who has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears of the subscription, and cannot demand a refund of the subscription money.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears of the subscription, and cannot demand a refund of the subscription money.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the post-office, or refusing to pay for it, is not evidence of intention to defraud.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

THE CURTAIN DROPS ON THE FIRST ACT.

The Petitioners closed their evidence upon their petition against the Hon. Mr. Abbott's election on Tuesday. And thus an inquiry of a most extraordinary character has been brought to a close. We are too well aware of the respect we owe to the Court to venture to comment upon the value of the evidence which has been adduced, but we think that with few exceptions public opinion has long since rendered its verdict upon it. And we know that the manner in which the case has been so far conducted has created a feeling in the County which nothing will ever eradicate. We have unfortunately had contested elections before, but their management has been characterized by courtesy and consideration on both sides as far as the Council were concerned. In this case, for the first time, we have had the unprecedented spectacle of respectable men from the extreme end of the County kept for days, nay weeks, dancing attendance at the Court without any reason which could appeal to their senses, except what appeared to be the caprice of the prosecuting Counsel. We are always pleased to see such men as Mr. J. E. McPherson, Mr. Newton, Mr. Chalmers and the like in our midst, and we had that pleasure during the first two or three weeks of the enquiry. But what might be a pleasure to us was certainly a great injury to them, and such as they. It must have been trying to their patience and their sense of justice, to see witnesses from Lachute and its immediate neighborhood examined day after day in preference to them, while unless some extraordinary exigency forced it they had every claim to being dealt with and allowed to depart without delay. We must presume of course that there was such an exigency, but we feel confident the community generally is in the same condition of mind about it as ourselves.

There is another phase of the proceedings which attracted much attention, and which to the uninitiated seemed, to say the least, extraordinary. On more than one occasion when asked about some fact the witness reminded the Counsel examining him that it was from the Counsel himself he had received the information, and it seemed, (though of course in that respect we must be in the wrong,) as if the Counsel desired to extract information from the witness which he himself had previously given him. Many will recollect the reply of Mr. Moore when asked if he had not stated that he had been treated in Arundel, or something to that effect, he replied to his "learned friend" that it was he that told him he had been so treated. And we do not forget the reply of Mr. McPherson when pressed by Counsel to say that the man he met at Mr. Lachute was Mr. T. O'Connell, he told the Counsel that it was he (the Counsel) who had stated to him the previous day that it was Mr. T. O'Connell, and that was the first time he had heard it. These do not seem to the uninitiated to be extracts drawn from "the well of justice undisturbed," and coupled with rumors which we hear in various quarters do not seem calculated to inspire the greatest confidence in the mode in which the case has been got up. But again we must humbly plead that we are not lawyers and all this may be perfectly professional for what we know.

According to the prejudices of our youth, it is also unusual to see one lawyer endeavoring to force another to disclose what had passed between him and his client; yet that was observed in the proceedings of the last day, and it was so far pressed that the assistance of the Judge was invoked to compel the betrayal of professional confidence, of course, without success. This also probably squares with the modern improved notions of professional honor, but it does shock our old fashioned ideas of the confidential relations between Counsel and Client.

There is another remarkable feature in this trial, and that is the fact that neither the accused nor his prosecutors appear to have known till the last moment what was really being tried. When ordered to give particulars, the petitioners filed a voluminous document in which some hundred men were charged with being bribed, with furnishing money for bribes, and with bribing each other, and vague assertions of unlimited intimidation and corruption; general corrupt practices were made against a large proportion of the entire County. But with few exceptions this was so constructed that it was impossible for an outsider to know what cases were intended to be proved, and what cases were merely inserted as conjectures. This enabled the petitioners to select upon a sort of roving commission to search for corrupt practices, and gave the proceedings the character of an inquiry, rather than of a trial of a well defined and well understood charge of misconduct. From time to time new charges were formulated and added to the particulars, and on the last day but

one of the investigation, at the commencement of the sixth week, amendments in support of six charges were sought to be introduced. To our view the fact that twenty-eight days of unremitting labor in a fishing expedition of this description have failed to elicit proof of any but the most puerile and trifling irregularities, affords a wonderful contrast to the position of our political opponents under similar circumstances. The spectacle of Mr. Abbott sitting patiently for twenty-eight consecutive days listening to the result of the investigations of the previous five months into the most minute particulars of his conduct and that of his agents; and coming out of that investigation with such results as the evidence shows, is a striking contrast to the pitiable eagerness with which our political opponents last January flung before the Judge and the opposite Counsel the smallest corrupt practices amongst the numerous list of which they were guilty, and almost implored the immediate termination of the trial on the very first day to avoid the exposures with which they were threatened. Whatever may be the result, Mr. Abbott has openly and pluckily courted investigation into every transaction of the election. His letters received and sent; his books of account; his bank book; the most secret recesses of his papers have been searched under circumstances, and with a vindictive minuteness, probably unparalleled in similar cases. And the results are now before the Court. As we have stated, we do not attempt to pronounce an opinion upon those results. That is for the Honorable Judge who has presided throughout this most fatiguing enquiry. But the fact that no one except his Honor can pronounce a binding opinion, has not prevented the observant and intelligent people of this County from forming one themselves upon the evidence which has been placed before them. And the confidence of the Conservatives in their party, in its principles, and in its leaders; has been confirmed and justified by the microscopic examination which has been made of their conduct in the last election.

OPTICAL DELUSIONS.

Some people can see a long way ahead. Watt, saw from the lid of his mother's tea kettle the steam engine propelling steam boats and drawing cars. Newton, saw beyond the apple fall, the wonderful laws of gravitation, by which the sun, the earth and other planets are kept in their proper places. Galvani saw a frog's leg twitch when two pieces of metal touched it, and he saw in that the possibility of the galvanic battery. In an article which we wrote and published lately on narrow gauge railroads, a local patent sheet editor has seen an Election dodge. These philosophers are wonderful creatures. Watt, Newton and Galvani, had their visual conceptions sharpened by science and philosophical research, but the patent local editor must be laboring under optical delusions, for when we wrote the article in question there was no thought of an election dodge. The *Illustrated Journal of Agriculture* of this Province, had an able article on narrow gauge railroads, and in closing it said: "We hope the question will be taken up and freely discussed by the Press of Canada." Because we took up the question and recommended a line from St. Andrews, to Arundel, for the purpose of bringing the products of the farm, the forest and the mine to market, our motives are construed into the narrow gauge of political intrigues. It is remarkable how some people can see things in the distance. From observing a slender spider's web a great suspension bridge is thought of, but to see an election dodge in our article on a narrow gauge railroad can only be accounted for on the ground of optical delusions and a disordered action of the moral sensibilities. Perhaps the election trial here has caused an unequal refraction of the lower strata of the atmosphere causing remote objects to seem doubtful, as a person thought he saw a mirage on the railway track near this place the other day. There is evidently something wrong. The ordinary powers of the sensibilities are perhaps over taxed, or the gauge upon which they are running is too narrow. There should be an investigation.

THE ARGENTVILLE ELECTION CASE.

Continuation of the Trial.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AFTER RECESS.

The Court reassembled at 2:30 and the Hon. Judge Belanger resumed his seat.

Pierre Henault, a blind man, who seeks charity, was placed in the box and stated that he was on a tour, collecting money, the day before polling day, when he was met by a team, the property of the Hamiltons and driven to Hamilton's farm where he took meals and stayed all night. He was asked to vote by the teamster, and he said he was out on a begging tour. Says the teamster "well you may as well go and vote, but mind you we cannot promise you anything, but you can just as well go on your begging tour after voting. The next day polling day, I got up early in the morning and commenced to walk towards the poll. When about five miles from the farm I was overtaken by one of Hamilton's teams and driven to the poll where I voted. That evening I was driven on the return journey to the shanty as far as St. Jovit, where I stayed all night and next morning was driven by the same man to Hamilton's farm where I had some whiskey given me. I then started on my way to the shanty on foot and solicited assistance, and had given me by the men about \$10. I had no recommendation from the man who had driven me to the poll, I was not asked by the shantymen whether or no I had voted, and I did not tell them.

Thomas Robertson, farmer of Chatham, sworn as follows:—I am the son of Wm. Robertson, the blind man; during the late election I was employed on the canal; at the election I was under Dawson, and I was discharged on polling day; when Dawson discharged me he stated that he had orders to turn us all off the works, on account of my father having gone and voted against them; Dawson said he was very sorry, but he could not help it; I was discharged about 15 minutes before work ceased for the day; at the time I was discharged Dawson and I were alone; I was driving my father's horses on the canal; my father was kept off the works for three weeks; Dawson said I was discharged because my father voted against them; I saw that the horses were paid or polling day.

Thomas Machin, laborer, Grenville, stated as follows:—I took part in the election of 1878, in behalf of Mr. Abbott and the election of 1879, I borrowed \$5 from Williamson in the last election as I would from any other friend, but I never paid Williamson the \$5 back because he never asked me for it; I do not pay anything if I can help it; I suppose Williamson did not ask for the money because he supposed I would not pay it or was not worth that amount as I was a bankrupt at the time; none of the money handed me by Williamson, was used for corrupt purposes.

John Kravitz, laborer, of Grenville, was sworn and deposed as follows:—I worked for Mr. Abbott in the election of 1880; I met with others of Mr. Abbott's friends at Mrs. Thompson's during the late election; I met every evening at Mrs. Thompson's there was a meeting; I studied Abbott's interests as much as possible; I did not receive any money from Williamson in either election; I sent Alex. Cameron to Williamson's to get pay for use of his horse during the election; I had spoken to Cameron about going to vote; he said, "I worked for Abbott and have got nothing for it;" I stated that if he would come and vote I would do all I could to get him paid for his horse, which he had stated had been used for the election; I handled no money in connection with the 1880 election.

John Rolley, farmer, of Grenville, swore:—I was a voter in the election of February last; I went to see Mr. Abbott and to ask him his advice about some horses of mine which had been killed; I had received a letter from Mr. Scott, telling me that the Railway Company were not liable for any accidents of that kind on the Railway; I asked Abbott what I should do, and he said I could do nothing in the matter as there was no provision in the law for such claim; he said I should send a petition to the Government, that is all I could do; Mr. Abbott said he would speak for me; I did not tell any one that I had seen Mr. Abbott in Grenville, and he would work for me; I might have said that I had seen Mr. Abbott; I did not pay Mr. Abbott anything for the advice he gave me.

Michael Brierton, farmer, of Chatham deposed as follows:—I was at Mr. Wilson's hotel during the late election; I was not a member of the committee there; I attended many of the meetings; on one occasion I borrowed some money from Mr. J. Kelly to stand a treat with the committee were present; I could not mention the name of any one present; I asked the loan of \$1 from Mr. Kelly and he lent it to me. On almost every occasion that I put up at the hotel I called there; I am a temperate man and have been so for some years; I was not at Muddy Branch on eve of polling, for there was a corpse at the house and so I kept at home; I spent 75c in drinks; there were from 15 to 20 drank; there were a number of persons; I said "Come along, boys, and take a drink," my teams did not draw voters in the last election; I paid Kelly back the money later on.

Daniel Murphy, of Carleton, swore the letter produced in my handwriting; I do all the correspondence for Mr. Kelly, who is my stepfather; he gave me the facts of the matter mentioned in the letter; what is meant by the word "fixed" is that they had been persuaded, if they did not vote for them they would not vote against Abbott; I canvassed a few persons in the late election on my own account.

Joseph Carr, Chatham—I know G. S. Conway, of Chatham; I voted at Warwick's school-house at the late election; I am aware of the way Conway used to obtain voters; Conway said to me, for whom are you going to vote.

Mr. Tait here objected to the evidence being taken in this line as there was no special charge.

The evidence was allowed so far as generally bribing is allowed.

Witness.—I was asked by Conway to vote for Abbott. I said I did not know; "well," said he "vote for Abbott for this canal along Grenville here will not be long in the way, it is when Abbott gets in he has promised me work on it." Dr. Christie is not a smart man only in his own place, but Mr. Abbott is the man this county wants to represent here; my brother-in-law was with me at the time, and he said he would perhaps find both work; I said to Conway, "Well, I'm glad to see you, for there is eight days work I have never been paid for," there are a large number of people who work for him on the canal in that neighborhood; Conway was well liked in the neighborhood.

Cross-examined.—I am on friendly terms with Conway; it was possible to influence my vote, as it is to influence that of other poor men; I was not influenced by Mr. Conway, because I did not want to vote for Mr. Abbott; I was a supporter of Dr. Christie during the late election; I could not say whether my brother-in-law was influenced by the promise of Conway; he knows that best; he had not a vote; my brother-in-law was not there all the time; Conway was accompanied by Henry Bradford; Conway asked me to vote for Mr. Abbott; I said I voted for Dr. Christie; I then spoke about the money, and he said: "If you will vote for

Mr. Abbott I will give you the money," he said that Mr. Abbott was best because he was the smartest man; in reference to the canal, he said he would like to get his old hands back; when I told Conway that I had not got paid for my last work, he said: "Well, how is that," and I said, "You ought to know better than me," my father-in-law, David Monroff, was present during the conversation between Conway and myself; I was living, at the time I saw Conway, about thirty-five miles from the poll at which I voted; I told Conway I would vote with him, but I didn't; I doubted his honesty in offering to pay me; I thought it was a dodge on his part to get my vote; I do not remember Conway stating that the Grenville canal works would be let by tender; I was told at the beginning of the week that I should be wanted in regard to the conversation I had with Conway; I was not surprised; I called on Dr. Christie when I arrived in Lachute; I heard that my father-in-law, David Monroff, had been spoken to by Conway on the same matter; Mr. Lacoste stated that he would want to continue the examination of this witness on Monday.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court reassembled at 10:50 and Hon. Judge Belanger resumed his seat.

Mr. Trenholme made application to have the Bill of Particulars brought into accord with the evidence in certain cases. Mr. Lacoste, on behalf of the Respondent, objected to this as calculated to take the defence by surprise.

His Honor held the application in reserve.

William Johnson, of Montreal, and John Lennan, of Chatham, were both called, but made default.

Mr. Trenholme then asked for an order of the Court to compel these witnesses to attend. He declared he would not close his *enquete* until these witnesses were produced, unless the Court compelled him.

The cross-examination of Joseph Carr was then resumed, and in order to discreditable as a witness, certain facts of his past life were gone into and it was elicited that the witness had been convicted of theft from Mr. Rodrigue's; had stolen a quantity of articles in the States, and had years ago stolen from the pasture of Mr. Joseph Huston, when a resident of Chatham, a colt which he had sold in Montreal, and then with the money thus obtained left for the States. The life history of this witness proved, that his evidence was not to be relied on; and then the story he told was in several particulars contradicted.

The examination lasted until the Court adjourned for lunch and was painful to listen to.

At 2 o'clock the Court re-assembled and the Hon. Judge Belanger resumed his seat.

The deposition of S. Macdonald, of St. Andrews, was continued and completed. It went to establish the irregularity of the proceedings of the St. Andrews Council in the amendments made to the Valuation Roll of 1879, which counsel for Respondent admitted.

Mr. Lacoste cross-examined the witness with the view of showing that the valuations made by valuers appointed by the Lieut.-Governor were made for political purposes.

Witness cited cases where property had been under-valued.

Another witness was placed in the box for the purpose of proving that his property situated in St. Andrews was overvalued, but his ignorance of the worth of real-estate in the neighborhood in which he resided stamped his evidence as worthless.

The Court then adjourned at five o'clock.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court reassembled at 10:30 and Hon. Judge Belanger resumed his seat.

Mr. Trenholme made affidavit to the Court that one Wm. Johnson, of Montreal, was a material witness in the matter of the ticket business, in order to conclude his proof and asked the Court to permit him to examine that witness on the first day of the *enquete* on behalf of the Respondent.

Mr. Trenholme, remarked that he expected to close his *enquete* that day all but for this witness. The matter was left for decision until the close of the first day of the evidence on behalf of the Petitioners.

Wm. Pollock, Shoemaker, W. Hill, Tanner, and S. R. Macarlin, Telegraph Operator Lachute, N. Lalonde, St. Andrews, John Lennan and Alex. Pridham Grenville and Mr. Tait and Hon. Mr. Abbott, were examined during the remainder of the day but nothing was elicited from them, other than has already been made public in the evidence published.

In the matter of the examination of the witness Johnson, it was finally decided by consent of both parties to examine him in Montreal on Monday next.

It was agreed that all documents or copies thereof &c. in connection with the case should be filed by Monday next in order to give Respondent's Counsel every opportunity to look into the case.

The Court then adjourned until August the 3rd, when the evidence in rebuttal will come up for hearing.

REVIEWS.

Just received the *Leisure Hour*, for July, and it comes to us as fresh and interesting as ever. It contains and of a highly interesting nature are "The Home of the Scottish Dialect," "The North-East Passage," by Lieut. Geo. Temple, R.N.F.R.G.S., "The Wool Trade," a sketch of the new Minister of the U.S. to England, James Russell Lowell, "The Fifteen Puzzle" and other matters of interest.

The *Sunday at Home*.—We are in receipt of the July number of the *Sunday at Home*, which as usual contains much matter of interest to the reading world. There are articles in continuation of those last month's numbers on "Incidents of a Journey Round the World" and "Letters to my children

from the Holy Land," as also two most interesting sketches on "Juvenile Emigration" with illustrations of two of the homes for juvenile emigrants in Ontario. "Etchings from History" by Miss Alcock, "Chantiqua" and much more of an interesting character.

"Boys Own Paper."—This month's number of the *Boys Own Paper* comes to us with the usual assortment of stories and sketches, all of which are of such an interesting nature to boys that it is hard to give special mention to any one of them. History, adventure, and scientific subjects are all taken up. No home where there are boys should longer delay subscribing to this entertaining monthly.

Each of the above magazines are but \$1.50 per annum, and the Canadian edition may be had from Wm. Warwick & Son, Toronto.

Incidents, during the progress of the Argenteuil Election trial.

Some one, it is to be presumed suffering from a softening process of the brain, one day during the progress of the trial, put a rope with a noose on it over the witness box.

One of the petitioners met with an upset in Court, which made him feel some where.

One witness during his examination in chief by Mr. Trenholme, informed that gentleman he was in the habit of lending money, and if Mr. Trenholme should some time be "hard up" and called on him, the witness would, if he thought Mr. Trenholme was worth the amount, lend him \$5 or \$10.

An artist in (*enrobe*) this word was thought to be a good one as it was so often used by one of the counsel for the petitioners during the progress of the trial, drew a sketch of the Court in session, adding considerably to the effect by placing behind the witness in the box, who very much resembles a certain Liberal, who by his prevarication put the counsel for the Respondent to considerable inconvenience in questioning as to the elections of 1873-4, a certain old gentleman who disported himself over the utterances of the witness which appear to be anything but consistent with his past record.

One witness subjected to give evidence was in such a state of intoxication as to be unfit to give evidence and was in very great danger of being committed for contempt of Court.

Facts in relation to the Argenteuil Election Trial.

The evidence on behalf of the petitioners has taken five weeks to be heard. There have been the depositions of over 140 witnesses taken.

In the depositions of witnesses there have been between 600,000 and 700,000 words taken.

It is estimated that altogether with the arguments of counsel on different points, the decisions of the Judge &c. no less 1,500,000 words have been made use of in open Court.

The fees of the Stenographer will amount so far to about \$1,200.

The shortest deposition taken is that of Mr. Robert Dunn, of Lachute, which had only 60 words therein, the longest deposition that of Mr. John Kelly, of Carleton, which consist of about 60,000 words.

The largest number of people in the Court House to witness the trial was on the first day, and the smallest on Monday last.

There are no less than 30 witnesses who were subpoenaed to give evidence who were not called upon afterwards.

This is, according to a statement of Mr. Lacoste in Court the other day, the longest election trial which has taken place in this country.

Two witnesses have been proven to be horse thieves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion or communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

The Lachute Methodist ApPOINTMENT.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

Sir:—In reference to a paragraph in the WATCHMAN of last week stating that Mr. Stanforth had taken round a petition for signatures to have Rev. Mr. Longley remain here another year, some people seem to have got the impression that there was not entire satisfaction and unity on the part of Lachute Methodists with the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Walton. I wish to rectify such an impression as there is in reality no ground for it whatever. The petition which was got up for Mr. Longley to remain was not owing to any unwillingness to receive Mr. Walton. I did not approve of the petition and did not sign it because Mr. Walton was a personal friend of mine and I was afraid he would look upon the petition as not very complimentary to him. I was strongly in favor of Mr. Longley returning to Lachute for another year, and did all I could personally to have him continued here right up to the time of Conference. If the petition had been circulated before Conference with Mr. Longley's consent, I should have been glad to have signed it, and there is no doubt but that he would have been returned. After Conference had made the appointments I considered it useless and injudicious to petition the Executive Committee to alter the appointments. It is to be regretted that the petition was ever allowed, but there was no intention as far as I can learn, upon the part of its promoters or any one else, to depreciate the services of Mr. Walton. In fact the petition was an outburst of loyal affection from the people to their pastor whom they did not wish to see leave, and there is no doubt the same affection will soon be manifested towards Mr. Walton in reference to whom I have received a letter from one of the most prominent ministers of the Methodist Church, who says:—"There is no more worthy man in the connection than Bro. Walton." I have known and loved him for many years. He is every way worthy of your confidence and esteem. He is an excellent preacher and wears well. In another letter which Mr. Fish has received from one of the official members on the Costbrook station where Mr. Walton has come from, there is this

expression:—"You will find Mr. Walton a faithful and efficient preacher and pastor, and there is almost universal regret at his leaving here." I wish to say distinctly that I had nothing whatever to do with influencing the Conference or Stationing Committee in regard to Mr. Longley's removal or Mr. Walton's appointment. I disapproved of the petition to alter the fiat of Conference, and I knew nothing of the item in your last issue till I saw it after the paper was printed. Yours truly,

F. C. IRELAND.
Lachute Mills, July 8th, 1880.

The Excursionists.

Pointeville, St. H.—About 1000 excursionists from Lachute arrived here this morning all safe. Scenery beautiful; roads rough; gave a most beautiful one; excellent luncheon by ladies; young folks led in driving parties; hotels crowded; villagers turned out in good style; very hot but pleasant weather; the excursioners enjoyed themselves in the grove; various games indulged in; Orange Young Britons' band in attendance and gave select music; excursionists walked from depot to grove in procession headed by Band; speeches were made by several gentlemen during the afternoon; a large number of the leading men of Lachute are here in attendance.

Very Fine Writing.

There is an extraordinary form of Calligraphic mania of which the chief symptom is a desire to compress into the smallest possible space the greatest number of words. At the exhibition opened at Dusseldorf a few days ago a gentleman shows a postcard upon which is written by hand the whole of the first three books of the "Odyssey," while the remaining space, such as it is, is filled with a transcript of a long debate which recently took place in the German Parliament, the whole containing 33,000 words. Feats of the same kind have often, however, been achieved before, and none, perhaps, is more remarkable than the "rare piece" of work brought to pass by Peter Eyles, an Englishman, in the reign of Elizabeth, namely, the whole Bible written in a volume containing as many leaves as a full sized edition, but fitting into a walnut. Pictures, of which all the lines and shading are made up of minute handwriting, are not uncommon in the museums of the curious, and in St. John's college, Oxford, is preserved a portrait of Charles I, in which the engraver's lines, as they seem to be, are really microscopic calligraphy, the face alone contains all the books of the psalms, with the creeds and some forms of prayer besides. How old this species of curious idiosyncrasy may be it is hard to say, but at any rate we know that the ancients were as subject to the mania as the moderns, for Pliny records that Cicero possessed a Homer, the *Iliad* only, that shut up into a hazel nut, and other writers of antiquity record such wonderful but preposterous exploits as the inscribing with the naked eye a hexameter line of Greek upon the surface of a single grain of millet.

TWEEDS!

G to S. Carsley for the best value in Tweeds. G to S. Carsley for the best choice in Tweeds. G to S. Carsley for the Cheapest Tweeds. Good all-wool English Serge, only 45c. See S. Carsley's all-wool 45c Tweeds suitable for Men's and Boys' wear.

FANCY HALIFAX.

Fancy Halifax Tweeds of Superior Quality, only 90c per yard.

FOR THE HOT MONTHS.

A special line of all-wool Tweeds, all of light texture, for Men's and Boys' Summer Suits, only 85c per yard.

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Our Scotch Tweeds are all of Choice Patterns and of superior qualities.

Ask for S. Carsley's superior quality new Striped Scotch Tweeds for Pants, at 85c per yard.

Extra quality real Scotch Tweeds, in various designs, only \$1.15 per yard.

Superior quality real Scotch Tweeds, all of the latest styles. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BLACK DIAGONALS.

Go to S. Carsley for superior Black Diagonal Coatings.

Go to S. Carsley for the best variety in Black Diagonal Coatings.

Best Diagonal Coatings from \$1.75 to \$1.25.

SUMMER OVERCOATINGS.

Grey Summer Overcoatings.

Brown Summer Overcoatings.

Olive Summer Overcoatings.

All-wool, double-width Summer Coatings, \$2.00 up.

BLACK BROADCLOTHS!

BLACK DOESKINS.

The Best English Black Broadcloths and Black Doeskins to be had at S. Carsley's.

HAMMOCKS.

Ask for our \$1.35 Hammocks.

RUBBER COATS.

Good quality Rubber Coats from \$1.50 to \$12.75.

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John Taylor & Co.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c. &c.
537 ST. PAUL STREET.
MONTREAL.

VALUE TELLS.

By the large increase of sales at the "Peoples Cash Store."

All like our New Cash System
C. T. WALES & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

Our Customers do not pay Extra Profits to cover the Bad Debts of the Credit Stores. Wales' for Fruit Jars.

Wales' for Floor Oil cloths.

Wales' for Assortment and Value.

"THE PEOPLES CASH STORE,"
Established January 1880, in the interest
and for the protection of Peoples who pay
Ready Money for their Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, July 5th 1880.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE
National Policy.
TEAS DOWN 8c. PER POUND.

ANY PERSON in need of first-class goods at reasonable prices, would do well to call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, Lachute, I keep always in stock a good supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

In the Dress Goods Department will be found DeLaines, Lustres, Merinos, Grenadines, Cashmeres, Costume Linen, Pompadours, and all of the best of English Prints, Regattas, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Leather, Kid and Prunella. Ladies' Prunella boots, price from 50c per pair up. Boots of all kinds for Ladies and Children. Boots for men and boys, also shoes and boots for boys and men, Ladies' Boots, Ladies' Shoes, Boots of the best quality, in half chamois, and all at very low prices.

GROCERIES.

THIS PAPER may be found on
Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce
St., where advertising
contracts may be
made for it in **NEW YORK.****Advertising Terms.**

Five lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion, 12 1/2
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 75
Above 10 lines, first insertion, 80
(per line)
Each subsequent insertion, 60
Two or three lines, per year, \$10.00
One quarter column, per year, 15.00
One half column, per year, 20.00
One column, per year, 25.00
Professional card of not more than 10 lines,
per year, 50.00
A liberal discount made on yearly advertise-
ments. Transitory advertisements must
be paid for in advance.
Advertisements without written instruc-
tions will be inserted until further notice and
charged accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements
must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE FOR LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.
Leave Lachute—Mixed, 4.19 a. m.
Express, 5.59 a. m.
" " " 6.45 p. m.
GOING EAST.
Leave Lachute—Mixed, 7.03 a. m.
Express, 11.02 p. m.
Express, 7.46 p. m.

MAIL HOURS.

Mails going West close at 9.45
Mails going East close at 10.45.
Registered Letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods, S. Cawley.
Dry Goods & Groceries, U. T. Walcott & Co.
Hats, caps, and furs, John Taylor & Co.

LOCAL.

WE ARE INFORMED that Mr. J. P. Fidler
of Montreal, who is visiting here, is re-
questing to be informed that any one having
claims upon the estate of the late Mr. Fidler
there or elsewhere in the British Isles, may
arrange to have them investigated and ad-
justed to upon application.

There will be no Sunday-school or Church
Service here in the Court house on 11th inst.

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites sup-
plies matter for bone and blood, rendering
it highly beneficial for feeble children.

CANADIAN SHORT HORNS sold last
week in Chicago. Some of the cows brought
\$8,000 each. This is good for young Canada.

ALREADY they are beginning to name
babies after Garfield and Hancock in the
United States.

NEW POTATOES.—We were shown yester-
day, new potatoes grown in the garden of
Mrs. Bradshaw, as large as a hen's egg.
Pretty good this for Lachute.

NO LESS than 70 persons have signed a
petition to Mr. G. L. Meikle, requesting
him to forward the mail matter addressed
to them to Lachute Mills Post Office.

The Rev. C. A. Deane, of Montreal, we
understand, has accepted an invitation from
the Orangemen of Lachute to preach their
Anniversary Sermon, in Mr. Fish's grove,
on the 12th inst.

A Crown of Glory.—Nature's dowry to
all her children is a fine head of hair. Kings
cannot give nor wealth purchase this inesti-
mable gift. Take care of it, lest you lose it.
BRANING is a healthful invigorating
Dressing.

NEW STORE.—The new store being erected
by Messrs. Fish & Ireland, in the West-end,
is rapidly nearing completion. When com-
pleted the building will be 20 feet above the
stone foundation of two stories, and the build-
ing is 24 by 24. The upper part will be
used for offices.

SMASH-UP.—On Monday last, a wood train
on the Q. M. & O. Railway ran into the
train between St. Thomas and St. Auguste,
causing the wreckage of half a dozen
platform cars. Fortunately the track was
cleared in a short time, so that the morning
up express was only delayed half an hour
beyond the usual time.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Mr. Walton arrived
on Wednesday last, and was received with
a hearty welcome. The Stationing Committee
and any person found shooting birds ought
to be punished with the utmost rigour of
the law.

The Pain-Killer.—We have long known
the high character of this medicine, and that
it is used with great success and satisfaction
in our very best families. It is the favorite
medicine of missionaries in heathen lands,
where they use it more than all else together
for the diseases that attend in those warm
climates. It should be kept in every house,
and be ready for sudden attacks of
sickness. —Christian Press.

A MYRIAD OF THE ARMY WORM has made
their appearance in Pictou County, N. S.
They were spread along the railway line of
the intercolonial Coal Co. When first ob-
served they were so thick that they had to
be thrown on the rails to slow the locomotive
down. They were so numerous that they were
slowly and surely eating the rails. It is reported
that a blackened path for miles in the forest
marks the progress. Where coal is on the
road bed millions of dead worms lie, the
coal seemingly proving fatal to them.

WHAT FOLKS SAY.

In Montreal they say that the Argenteuil
election has become disgraceful, and
fears are entertained that not even all
the church surroundings in Lachute can
prevent the party of purity from resorting to
the manufacture of evidence in fact any-
thing to kill the only statesman who ever
represented that quarrelsome constituency.

That the fellow who pays a young girl
every possible attention, walks to and from
church with her, does the same at all private
parties to which they are both invited, gets
as mad as thunder if she even looks at another
fellow—goes to visit her first thing
he does in her temporary city home, and
when asked by his own relatives and acquaint-
ances when the day is coming on, denies
with oaths and fury there is anything in it.
You know the sort of fellow, and the girl
is a mean, contemptible creature, and the
little brother need not be afraid to cow him
as he deserves it, for although he is big
and good-looking all such actors are cowards
and the little chap should buy a ten cent
cow-hide and go for him.

That the Volunteer Regiments of the
County are not given the time and oppor-
tunity per year necessary to make them
efficient for service.

That a first service is of the utmost
necessity for Lachute.

That the motto of Lachute should be
"progression and not retrogression."

That the fountain, which was in full
play at Fish's Mills, last week, was a
decided success.

That the new Post Office, at Lachute
Mills is being well patronized.

That horses should not be hitched to
anything of a movable nature as they
are likely to break loose and run away.
That the deposit for Contested Elec-
tion Cases should be \$5,000 instead
of \$1,000.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Grenville.**MEETING OF THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.**

There was an important conjoint
meeting of the Boards of School Com-
missioners of Grenville No. 1 and Gren-
ville Village, at Grenville, on Friday
last at 4 p. m. Rev. J. Rollet, School
visitor, and Mr. Inspector Emberson,
were present.

The matter of division of assets be-
tween the two boards was at last amicably
arranged. The collection of arrears
can now be proceeded with vigorously.
Those who owe more than sixteen
dollars and do not pay up at once, will,
we hear, be sued before the Circuit
Court, Lachute, at once, the rest will be
sued in turn in a few weeks time.
Those whose effects will not cover their
debts will have their lands sold in Nov-
ember.

Grenville model school will probably
open with two teachers in full equip-
ment of school appliances in September.
The Inspector has offered to supplement
Mr. Mayor Pridham's liberality with a
handsome gift, on condition that a gen-
eral subscription be taken up through-
out the Village and neighborhood.

Wentworth.

The following motions were passed
unanimously at a meeting of Went-
worth Commissioners, on Monday last:
That the Secretary procure a Valuation
Roll, Cash Book, Book of blank
Receipts and a School Act for all the
Commissioners.

Moved by Com. Seale and seconded
by Com. Morrison, that the Rev. Henry
Evans be requested to obtain a grant
for the Wentworth Schools (similar to
that obtained for the Gore schools) from
the Church and Colonial School Society,
Montreal, and that he be empowered to
make such engagements and promises
to the said Society as are necessary to
secure the grant.

Moved by Com. Seale and seconded
by Com. Morrison, that a receipt in full
for all arrears of taxes be given to those
ratepayers in number 3, who pay their
taxes for 1880 and 1881, before Decem-
ber 1st. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Moncrieff seconded by
Mr. Tomalty, that the thanks of this
board be tendered to Mr. Emberson,
for his erection of a school in District
No. 3, and that a copy of this resolution
be sent to the Superintendent of Educa-
tion and also to the Secretary of Pro-
testant Committee of the Council of
Public Instruction.—Rev. G. Weir,
Quebec. Carried.

Moved by Com. Seale and seconded
by Com. Tomalty, that the School
Managers call a meeting of their dis-
tricts early in July, and send word to
the Commissioners of the names of the
teachers whom the districts employ and
that the Commissioners engage all
teachers in August and that all teachers
engagements date from the first Mon-
day in September. Carried.

Carillon.

"When we read this perplex them."
They make new themselves vex them."

And now comes the howl from the
great Grit thunderer down to the La-
chute Advertiser, that Canada will be
ruined if Sir John allows an English
Company to take their own money and
build our Railway. It will not do to
rely on the cost, and interest, taxes
etc. It will never do. Pacific Scandal
sir, Pacific Scandal.

Johnsonburg.

The annual Picnic of the Johnsonburg
Division Sons of Temperance, took
place in McDonald's Grove, on Thurs-
day the 17th, ult., and was well attend-
ed. Parties from Bethany, Lachute,
Daleville and Front of Chatham were
present. In the morning heavy clouds
threatened rather too much water for
the "advocates of cold water," but
about ten o'clock they broke up and
old Sol came out almost hot enough to
"scorch a feather," and the picnickers
began to assemble and the sports began.
Base ball, Croquet, Beavering, etc.,
were freely indulged in till the welcome
sound of "Dinner's ready," was heard
when all repaired to the gave, where a
sumptuous repast prepared by the fair
sex of the Division, awaited them.

When the wants of the "inner man"
had been satisfied, the Forest Union
Fife and Drum Band gave us a "breaze"
on their instruments while a few aired
themselves in tipping the light fantastic
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erected for that purpose.

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priate remarks by Mr. Alex. Paul, and
all parted seeking well pleased with the
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Yours, P.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(Compiled from our Exchanges.)

OTTAWA.

It is anticipated that Mr. Bumer will have
his part of the Chaudiere railway bridge
completed within a few months.

It is the opinion that Hon. Mr. Chapleau
has made the city a very generous offer in
the matter of the proposed Union Railway
station in the centre of the city. All the
city is asked to do is to supply the money to
cover one-third of the cost of construction.
Mr. Denis O'Brien then this afternoon put
up the necessary securities for his contracts for
the construction of the bridges across the
Welland Canal and the Lock Gates in the
Lachine Canal. The two contracts amount
to \$25,000. Mr. O'Brien left on Tuesday
for Montreal.

In connection with Canada Pacific Rail-
way matters, it may be stated that it is prob-
able Sir John Macdonald, Sir Chas. Tupper
and the deputy Minister of the Interior
will proceed to Great Britain at the end of
the week, on business connected with the
building of the road by a syndicate of Eng-
lish capitalists.

GENERAL NEWS.

ALTAIR, July 6.—A friendly match was
fired yesterday between the 25th Lancashire
and the Canadian teams. The Canadians
won by 25 points, the totals being, Canadians
1,422; Lancashire 1,306. The highest scores
among the Canadians were: Major Wilson,
85; Private Ogg, 85, and Private O'Grady,
81. Owing to a heavy wind the scoring was
not so high as it might have been. The
teams were all in good health, and leave for
Wimbledon on Saturday morning next.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, July 6.—General Sherman, of
the U. S. A., arrived here today. He was
accompanied by his daughter and suite, and
was escorted by the Government, civic and
military authorities. There was a brilliant
reception. The party was met at St. Boni-
face depot by Consul Taylor, Premier Nor-
quay, of Manitoba, and the members of his
Cabinet, Mayor Logan and other civic dig-
nities, and Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith,
Deputy Adjutant General and staff, who ac-
companied the distinguished visitors to the
Government House, where they enjoyed the
hospitality of Lord Dufferin, Governor Gen-
eral and Lady. During their short stay in
Winnipeg the field battery, under Colonel
Kennedy, fired a salute of 19 guns, their
band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

Indian agents have commenced paying
their annuities to the Indians.
The Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster-
General, has accepted the public banquet
tendered him by the Conservatives. It
takes place on Saturday night.
The inland revenue duties collected at this
port for the month of June were \$9,197.25,
and for the corresponding month of last
year \$4,962.60, the latter being also double
that of the previous year.

FOREIGN.

The Agents-General of the Canadian and
Australian Colonies have held one or two
preliminary meetings to promote a move-
ment for the purpose of establishing closer
relations between the colonies and the
mother country. The chief objects will be
to direct emigration to the colonies, to or-
ganize measures for defence, and to arrange an
international tariff designed to promote the
interests of the whole Empire. The move-
ment has just been initiated, but the details
of the plan of operations have not yet been
agreed upon.

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, July 8, 1880.
Flour per barrel, \$8.00 to 8.25
" " " 3.00 to 3.25
Oats " bushel, 0.35 to 0.40
Corn " " 0.60 to 0.70
Peas " " 0.65 to 0.70
Oatmeal " 100 lbs., 2.00 to 2.10
Cornmeal " 100 lbs., 1.25 to 1.50
Rice " 100 lbs., 0.90 to 1.10
Beans " 100 lbs., 1.00 to 1.00
Lard " 100 lbs., 0.00 to 0.00
Dressed Hogs " 0.07 to 0.10
Pork per lb., 0.03 to 0.09
Mutton " 0.07 to 0.09
Lamb " 0.09 to 0.09
Hay " ton, 0.00 to 0.00
Potatoes " bag, 0.50 to 0.60
Butter " lb., 0.14 to 0.16
Cheese " lb., 0.10 to 0.14

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
PROPRIETORS.
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Clearing Off Sale
AT
F. X. BERTRAND,
WEST-END, LACHUTE.

FROM the 1st of June to the 1st of August,
I will offer the whole of my Stock of
Dry Goods at Cost Price for Cash. I have
to use drawers, drawers and other fixtures
in the new store that I am building at pre-
sent, all their goods have got to be sold
such as

Boots & Shoes, STONE-CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, WALL PAPER, ETC.,
at a reduction of 20 per cent. I have also a
large assortment of
NAILS, PATENT MEDICINES & BUG POISON.
Families should not be without it. Please
give me a call and see our prices, and you
will be convinced that really the cheapest
place to buy for your cash is at
F. X. BERTRAND.

Spring Importation.
Montreal House,
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C. LEVIN,
Clothing Store, &c.,**Lachute.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received an im-
portation of First Class
MEN'S HATS!
In all the latest styles, which will be sold
at prices ranging from 75c. to \$1.00.

Japan Tea

of Superior quality at 45c. per lb., and of the
Best quality at 55c. per lb.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ready-made
Clothing, &c., at Low Prices.
CONNEL LEVIN.
Lachute, June 10, 1880. 361.

The City Hotel,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN.
Informs his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has re-opened at his old
stand, as above, where he will continue, as
formerly, to keep a first-class house.

Good Board for \$1.00 per day, or 25c. per
meal. Horses, 50c.

For Sale or To Let.
THAT FIRST CLASS HOTEL and prem-
ises situated on the corner of Bethany and
Fountain streets, Lachute, the property of
ISAAC TAILLEFER. This Hotel is one of
the best finished hotels in the County.
Terms reasonable, and immediate posses-
sion given.
Apply to, GAVIN J. WALKER,
General Agent.
Lachute, May 12, 1880.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It cures Dyspepsia, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Grippe and
Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Indigestion, Colic, Liver Complaint, Dis-
pepsia, or Indigestion, Stomachic Colic, Headache, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Sciatica, etc. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above complaints, and
is sold in all the leading drug stores, and by the Proprietor, J. C. F. TAILLEFER, 110
RUE ST. JACQUES, MONTREAL.

The Pain-Killer.
Is recommended by Physicians, Missionaries,
Nurses in Hospitals, in short, every-
body everywhere who has ever given it a trial.
THE PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and
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Song by Mrs. S. Hutchins

The "Sweetest spot."

BY M. D. BRINE.

The sweetest spot in the world to me
Is the spot where I hold my treasure,
What is my treasure? Come and see—
Only a little child, my treasure.

Only a bundle of dimples and love,
Drooping in my arms from somewhere above;
A little child, my treasure,
Drooping in my arms from somewhere above.

New creeping here, now crawling there,
Calling me blither and ever where;
Playing with sunbeams on the floor,
"Come, come," over and over;
Climbing on my shoulders and down,
Cuddling and kissing me all around;
Blowing his nose through the dainty socks,
Rolling and tearing his dainty frock;
Falling and crying and catching his breath,
Till mamma is frightened almost to death;
Laughing and shouting in frolic and play,
Having a world of fun in every way;
On cheeks and on chin and on eyes so blue;
Where frolic and mischief peep out and in;
Ready for play when the sunbeams rise,
Ready for sleep when the twilight skies;
And the sweetest spot in the house, you see,
Is the spot which holds my treasure—
A little child, my treasure,
Drooping in my arms from somewhere above.

LADIES COLUMN.

EVANGELISTIC.

The two lady evangelists, Missa Geldard and Modie, mentioned by us in a former issue, as holding meetings in the Canada Methodist Church here, took their departure on Monday morning. Their refined manners and undoubted talents, together with the "labor of love" in which they have been engaged, have endeared them to the hearts of many, who will not soon forget them, nor the "word of life" which they have sown in their numerous addresses. Although they are of different ages, their theme was "the old, old story," the interest of their hearers, both young and old, never for a moment faltered. It is believed that they have been the means of doing much good, and of awakening an earnest interest in religious matters in the hearts of not a few of those who have attended their meetings. They held meetings every afternoon after school hours for the school children, and these meetings were largely attended. These ladies have the talents of a ready command of language, apt illustrations, a persuasive and earnest manner, and a clearness of exposition, so that "his word runs may read," therefore it is not to be wondered at that their addresses attracted a large number of hearers, and convinced many of their hearers. They also addressed the "Young Men's Association" on Saturday afternoon, and when we say that they have the attention of about two hundred children, so that one could almost hear a pin drop during the delivery of them, we are not saying too much. We are paying no small compliment to the power of those ladies when during upon a theme which they have so much at heart. We learn that they intend returning to the old country next month, and in doing so, they will leave behind them friends who will hold a few meetings in their behalf before leaving. —*Amateur Chronicle.*

OTTAWA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The association resumed business yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m.

After the opening exercises the letters from the churches were read. They were on the whole of a highly encouraging character. The additions to the membership were nearly four times as many as last year.

LADIES' HOME MISSION ASSOCIATION.

From 7 to 8 p. m. the Ladies Home Mission Association met. Mrs. A. M. Cameron, the President, read an address of welcome; Mrs. D. Bentley gave an address on mission, and Mrs. Halcott on training children. Mrs. G. Edwards, of Thuro, gave an address, as did also Mrs. McLaughlin, of Litch.

WORKERS.—In an address delivered to the students of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, a few days ago, the Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London, uttered these words of wisdom: "He did not think God made man or woman to be the same. Everything that tends to make a man a man, and a woman a woman, and everything that tends to make a woman a woman, is an immense blessing in that house. Better ten thousand times for the town whose women were charming in their domestic character, in their whole talk and demeanor than the town in which the women were very logical and arguing. God has made us to be men and women, and forgets his own mission if he does not seek to exalt woman in every possible way, and see that her education is as good as man's."

INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS.

There is a presence—a spirit in the woods that becomes domesticated in the garden. The "soul" of the garden is pleasing, because in reality it is the choicest championship. I would not have statues in a garden. The timid sylphs spirits that might hide behind a rock or a fountain, would flee from the place of such a statue. I have many things that will make room for. My garden is scarce four square rods, and yet it would make a respectable catalogue to name all the plants in it. Almost all the countries of the earth have contributed to it, and though I think that Flora has been about equally generous to all parts of the world, it is a satisfaction that our republic of flowers, like our political one, should be strengthened from all countries. The growth of flowers, too, is full of surprises; you watch for the bloom of a favorite, and you are disappointed, to-day you can see also a tree, to-morrow the sky is bright with perhaps, show you one half developed. Something has come to you from half round the world, you have read descriptions of roses or some pictures of its flowers, and you know just how they look, you are watching patiently for a blossom you do not know, but suppose to be very rare and beautiful—or you failed to get flowers from a plant last year, and you do not think it will do better this year—in these, and a hundred other ways, they surprise, please and disappoint you, and keep up your interest, and that is why, once fairly made their acquaintance, you dwell in a double sense on them.

THE QUEEN'S THOUGHTFULNESS.—Touching the opening of parliament, it appears that as lady reading on Carlton House Terrace was much a serious condition that it was feared that the spring minister, Sir James Spence, as the Queen went down to Westminster, might cause her death. A representation was made to the Duke of Cambridge, the regent, and the matter was laid before the Queen, who expressed that she should be freed from the anxiety, and that they should be all relieved to the Great Park, and the solution was accordingly freed from there.

THE PRINCESS MARY OF TECK christened a new steamer the other day, and gave the bottle of purest champagne, to-day you can see also a tree, to-morrow the sky is bright with perhaps, show you one half developed. Something has come to you from half round the world, you have read descriptions of roses or some pictures of its flowers, and you know just how they look, you are watching patiently for a blossom you do not know, but suppose to be very rare and beautiful—or you failed to get flowers from a plant last year, and you do not think it will do better this year—in these, and a hundred other ways, they surprise, please and disappoint you, and keep up your interest, and that is why, once fairly made their acquaintance, you dwell in a double sense on them.

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Then chap. XI. proves that while individuals of the tribe of Israel have been saved [Paul of the tribe of Benjamin was proof of this] according to the election of grace, yet the nation as such, has been cut off through unbelief: "but through their fall, salvation is come unto the Gentiles." Could anything be plainer? If hearts were not hardened, eyes sealed, and ears stopped, these chapters would surely convince. Blindness in part is happened to Israel [mark it was not to the Jews merely but to Israel] until when? "until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in."—Has this time come? I have the times of the Gentiles, commencing with the head of gold, Nebuchadnezzar, run out? Surely not; Gentile rule still goes on, and will, till He comes whose right it is, and the crown shall be given to him. But again, if the English nation to Israel, his blindness happened unto it, and has it been cut off above all nations. Such a thought falsifies every word in these chapters.

One of the ablest writers on this subject, Philo Israel in his resume, I will notice so far as one of his arguments takes me, just to show how utterly ridiculous his premises are, and as he urges a careful examination of context, I will do so. He quotes from Gen. xlii. Abraham offering up of Isaac. "Because God said to Abraham [thou hast done this thing, and hast not withheld thy son, thine only son, that in blessing, I will bless thee, and in multiplying thee; I will multiply thy seed as the seed of heaven, and as the sand which is upon the sea shore, and thy seed shall possess the gate of his enemies, and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Philo Israel applies this to Christ. Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made; He saith not and to seeds, as of many, but as of one; and to thy seed which is Christ [Gal. III. 16]. Thus whether it be to our own souls in Christianity now, or to Israel in coming millennial days, all blessing is through the atoning work of the one typified by Isaac, and that one is Christ.

No wonder then in the presence of such alarming perversion of the word of God, that I should raise a warning note, lest souls be carried away by these things, and be found resting upon anything except Himself for blessing or supplanting that blessed one, with Great Britain, and was to those who read their souls on anything, except the death and resurrection of Christ, for there is untold danger in anything that draws away from Him. The fulness of the Gentiles, and the times of the Gentiles, close with the Personal coming of Christ. Till then Jerusalem is trodden down, and Israel scattered [Luke XXI.]. How near that time is, who shall say? but the times are pregnant with signs, which we are responsible to recognize, and the Word of God gives no uncertain sound. The straightness is in the hearts of the people, else it takes but simple faith, single eye, and a desire to know His [Jno. 5.]. to recognize that the days we live in, are as Noah's days, and the days of Lot [Matt. xxiv]. Soothers ask "where is the promise of His coming, all things continue as they were," and even among His own, Laodiceans, cold indifference to His blessed person and name, a willingness to take the blessing, and leave the blessing out—characterize the most. But as another has said "Our witness must be to create nothingness, and to His all sufficiency," to abundantly satisfy, as well as heal, the sin sick soul. He is enough.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AND HER MOTHER.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: I cannot forbear briefly mentioning a circumstance which has been on all tongues, not only in St. Petersburg, but here, and in Vienna. I mean the self-sacrificing devotion displayed by the Duchess of Edinburgh during the last illness of her beloved mother. The unwearied attention which by night and by day Her Royal Highness displayed at the bedside of the Empress, can hardly fail to call to mind a similar manifestation of filial affection. The late Princess Alice, daughter of Europe from her own husband, and on the eve of Easter, the hope that the Empress would recover had almost entirely disappeared. During the communion at Easter the Empress fainted, and after that her strength daily decreased. The Emperor and his sons went from her bedside to the fortress church, and prayed at the grave of their mother. On Easter eve the Queen, in honor of the Empress, pardoned a number of political prisoners, to whom the act of grace was at once announced by General Lesauvage. Separated as she was by the death of Europe from her own husband and family, the Duchess of Edinburgh watched day and night with unwearied tenderness at the sick bed of her mother. In order to be by her side at a moment's notice, the Duchess occupied an apartment opening into the sick chamber.

AMERICANS who caught a glimpse of the Princess Louise at Niagara, recently, were greatly pleased to find her so cheerful and so happy. "Just the sort one would like to invite to tea," exclaimed a spectator, after a moment's eager scrutiny. The Princess was dressed in black, with a white ruching about the neck. Her dress was rather short, and as far as a casual observer could determine, her jewelry was confined to a solitary diamond. She wore a dark hat with a red facing in front, and on her hands were what a woman characterized as "Nothing but cotton, as sure as you're born." Prince Leopold was dressed in a suit with a small, round black hat. The duck hair has a tendency to curl, and is parted near the middle of his head. A light moustache and goatee serve to relieve an extremely fair face.

The wedding dress of Miss Barthold, daughter of the Consul-General at Paraguay, was of hand-made Spanish lace, and cost \$3,500.

THE CAR is the only crowned widow of Victoria, the only crowned widow among the European potentates. Alfonso and Christine of Spain are the youngest wedded couple; William and Augusta of Germany the eldest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The full text and full responsibility for the contents of correspondence is assumed by the Editor of THE WATCHMAN. The Editor of THE WATCHMAN is not responsible for the contents of correspondence, but not necessary for publication.

ANGLO-ISRAEL.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—That I should also attend more closely to the portion we have been looking at [Rom. XI.]. Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, writes, under Divine inspiration, an Epistle to the Saints at Rome, the great centre now of Gentile Supremacy, as Babylon was when the crown of Royalty passed from the Jewish to the Gentile head. I am great subject treated in this Epistle, is the Righteousness of God revealed from heaven justifying all who believe in Him, Jews and Gentiles alike.

Up to the 12th verse of chap. V. sins are dealt with, and the believer shown justified from them, by the death and resurrection of Christ; and the great question of sin itself, the root from which these sins spring, is dealt with [and the blessing that flow from both] up to the end of the VIII. chap. The IX. chap. opens a new thing. If this is so, and it is true as stated in the III. chap, that there is no difference now between Israel and Gentiles, all having sinned, and the Gospel of God meeting all upon the same ground, what about the special promises to Israel? chap. IX. X. XI. answer. Now mark it is Israel's [not Jew's] "to whom promises, the adoption, and the covenants, and the giving of the law etc." He then shows that the Gentiles who followed not after righteousness, have

obtained it on the principle of faith, while Israel who sought it on the principle of works [or of law] have not attained it, because being ignorant of God's Righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves to the righteousness of God. Very like this is the language of the advocates of Britain's connection with the lost tribes. But look further [Rom. X. 19-21]. Did not Israel know? First Moses saith, I will provoke you to jealousy by them that are no people, and by a foolish nation I will anger you: I was manifested unto them that asked not after me. But to Israel He saith: "all day long, I have stretched forth my hands unto a disobedient and gainsaying people." Let me ask is this right? Has also above all nations thus rejected the Word of God? Nay [in the words of another] rather is England more like the foolish nation that sought not after God, and as Gentiles which the people certainly were, and are, have they not thus been blessed, whatever use they are now making of it—or may.

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The Court reassembled at 10.30 and Hon. Judge Belanger resumed his seat.

His Honor announced that he had decided to grant the amendments to the "Bill of Particulars" insofar as the names of Alfred Benn and William Johnson, of Montreal went.

The first witness placed in the box was A. F. Martel, conductor, on the Q. M. & O. Railway, who recognized the marks of his punch on tickets produced in Court, but stated that he did not remember punching them on the 12th particularly, as they were a ticket in pretty general use.

John Taylor, Collector, Montreal, deposed as follows:—I was in the County during the last election and worked for the Hon. Mr. Abbott; I came into the county either the night of the 10th of February or the morning of the 11th, am not sure which. During the last election I had a list of absent voters sent me to which I added a few names. A day or two previous to the election a party called at my office and stated he was from the Gazette office and speaking in reference to the Argenteuil Election asked me as to the absent voters in Montreal. I gave him a list and I have never seen the party since. I never saw him before; I cannot say whether his name was Boswell or not. I entrusted him with the names because I thought he had stated he had come from the Gazette office. I did not know of any treating during the last election. On the eve of polling day I was at Muddy Branch. I did not see any treating there. I do not know of any corrupt act during the late or preceding election.

Angus McKay, of Montreal, being sworn deposed as follows:—I worked for Mr. Abbott, in the election of February 1880 in this County. I was driven two days by John Kelly, and canvassed some little in Wentworth. I was not driven to the Rouge Bridge and never gave Kelly any orders to do so. If I was near the Rouge Bridge I was unaware of it and I am generally sober. I heard talk amongst the people in the back country of a bridge about being built or repaired. I crossed a bridge over a gully, the only one I know of. I do not know of any corrupt act whatever during the last election.

Martin Weightman, laborer, Montreal, was again placed in the box and deposed as follows:—The party who gave me the ticket to come to Lachute with on polling day, I do not know the name of. In the papers I have seen the name of one Boswell as having given to McMartin a ticket, but I am not aware of the name of the party who gave me a ticket; it might be Boswell or any other. The tickets produced are not the same as I had, mine was of a reddish color. I swear positively that it was not yellow, and moreover the ticket was not so large as those

THE ARGENTEUIL ELECTION CASE.

Continuation of the Trial.

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John Kelly, of Carillon, was again placed in the box, and stated that the changes in the 1879 valuation roll were made, as the suggestion of tenants and owners of property, and by members of the Council. The houses owned by witnesses were rented by the year and he would not let any of them to anyone for a month or so. Witness produced a lease between himself and his son—the lease of the bar of his hotel at Carillon which showed that witness let his bar to his son for the sum of \$100 per annum. Witness stated that the liquor consumed in the bar.

Harry Abbott, Jr., examination continued.—I now produce extracts from the books of Respondent affirming, showing all the entries relating to the \$150 paid to Williamson in September, 1878; the first entry shows the money drawn in Respondent's private account by my brother on the 2nd September, 1878; the next entry shows the \$100 charged

to J. B. Abbott on the 13th November, 1878; the last entry shows the same \$150 assumed by the respondent from his son's account, and charged to himself upon the 31st December last. This witness stated that the only time previous to the trial on which he had heard the Respondent refer to the above \$150 was previous to the late election when he cautioned him not to follow the example of his brother, J. B. Abbott in the 1878 election. I do not know of any corrupt acts whatever either in the 1878 or 1880 election. All the money I spent in the election was for legitimate purposes.

Samuel Macdonald.—I became Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Andrew's Council in November, 1877, and continued to hold that office until the month of March, 1880, and, consequently, was such officer when the resolutions attached to the Valuation Roll of 1879 qualifying a large number to be voters, were passed. The resolutions were copied for me by some one employed to do so by Mr. T. C. Fields; I do not know who it was; I take communication of minutes in the minute-book of Council of 14th February, 1879; they are in my handwriting; I cannot say if they were entered before I received the memorandum from Mr. Fields or subsequently; I prepared the draft of the resolutions and Mr. Fields assisted me in wording them; the minutes of 10th of April, 1879, in the minute-book of the Council are not in my handwriting. In resolution 69 in the minutes, the margin note was made at same time as the entry. In the same set of resolutions on the Valuation Roll, I see a line is drawn across No. 69. I cannot say how that came there, I don't think it was there when I drew up a copy of the resolutions for R. P. DeLaronde, although it might have been there and if so, it is easily accountable why I did not draw a line across resolution 69 in the copy. I suppose it would be, because there was no significance attached to the mark, but just now I cannot state how it came there. I made out for Mr. DeLaronde a copy of the resolutions. There was an action of contestation of the amendments to the Valuation Roll about to be entered at that time and Mr. DeLaronde was acting on the behalf of the Plaintiffs. Decision was given against the Valuation Roll with amendments sometime last year. No other person has had possession of the minute-book since I became Secretary, until I resigned; I worded the minutes of Council held on February 14th, 1879, from those minutes I perceive the Council met at 7 o'clock in the evening of that day; the business in connection with the resolutions was introduced principally by myself; I had prepared these resolutions previously at Mr. Fields dictation; I asked his advice as to the wording; Mayor Simpson may have assisted; I do not think Mr. Kelly did; I laid them before the Council after the meeting opened, and they were accepted and adopted.

The Court then adjourned until Friday at 10.30

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produced. I have seen on the card coming up this morning from Montreal in the possession of an Indian, a ticket just the same as the one I had on polling day.

Sam. Macdonald was next placed in the box and underwent during the rest of the day a rigid examination by R. P. DeLaronde on the St. Andrews Voters List affair, but nothing of importance to the case at issue was elicited. The Court adjourned at 5.30.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court reassembled at 10.35 and Hon. Judge Belanger resumed his seat.

Alfred Benn, of Montreal.—I came up from Montreal to Lachute to vote on the 12th of February; I got a ticket but I do not know from whom; I was going to the ticket window to buy a ticket, and a person came to me and said he had tickets and I bought one from him; I do not remember how much I had to pay, but it was less than the ordinary fare; that man came to Lachute; I cannot say it was Boswell or who it was, I never saw the man before or since; I understood he was canvassing for voters, but I did not know on which side; at first I supposed he was for Mr. Abbott, but subsequently thought otherwise.

Samuel Macdonald, examination continued.—The assessment was raised in November, 1879, on the basis of the valuation roll deposited by the valuator in 1879, but with the amendments added; I take communication of the copy of the judgment of the Circuit Court in the action taken by Duncan Dewar against amendments to the Valuation Roll, and state that the assessment of 3rd of November was made after the service of that judgment on the Council. I now see the assessment of November 3rd must have been based on the valuation roll as deposited by the valuator; the assessment levied next previously was on 3rd December 1877, and no assessment could have been levied without my knowledge as Secretary-Treasurer between the two dates; I remember R. P. DeLaronde speaking to me in regard to a protest which he made against the amendments of the valuation roll being proceeded with in the absence of evidence to establish facts opposite to those contained in the amendments, but do not remember the Council being served with a formal protest. The examination of this witness was continued until adjournment for lunch but nothing important was elicited.

(Continued on Second Page)

Carriage for Sale.

FOR SALE A DOUBLE SEATED CAR, with new wheels and shafts, and new harness. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or on reasonable terms. Apply to the undersigned, Lachute Mills, June 23, 1880. 42m.

For Sale or To Let.

THAT eligible property situated on the West side of Fish's bridge, having a good brick house erected thereon. For particulars apply to the undersigned, JOHN BRADFORD, Lachute, June 15, 1880. 42m.

Factory! Factory!

At Lachute Mills.

SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, TURNED WARE, SCROLL WORK, &c., &c. Picture Framing in Gilt, Black Walnut, &c., &c., &c. HOUSE FURNISHINGS of all descriptions. A Stock of DRY LUMBER from Ottawa, constantly on hand.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

CALDER & MATTINSON.

Lachute, June 15, 1880.

FARMERS OF ARGENTEUIL.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed agent for the sale of the celebrated Noxon Agricultural Implements, of (Lumbered, Oak, and Standard Mowers, and Reapers—Single or Combined, with all the latest improvements, Soley Rates of the best quality. Also the celebrated "Hoover" Grain Drills. These implements are of the latest improvement, guaranteed to work as represented, or no sale. Payments Easy. Liberal Discount for Cash.

Write for a circular and judge for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

Address A. J. CONNELL, Chushing Post Office, Chatham, June 23, 1880. 42m.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A "CABLE CIGAR."

BE SURE YOU GET IT.

The best 5 cent cigar in the world.

Jas. Walker & Co.

Importers of

British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

A Full Assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.

165 St. James Street, Montreal.

N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments.

Teacher Wanted.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a newspaper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper to be sent to him, he is responsible for payment.
3. If a person orders his paper to be sent to him, he is responsible for payment.
4. If a person orders his paper to be sent to him, he is responsible for payment.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880.

GOSPEL MINISTERS AND POLITICS

Is the Reform Party becoming demoralized? Does it stand in need of special and extraordinary means to keep it up? It would seem so from the fact that a Minister of the Gospel, the Rev. JOHN MACKIE, has commenced to champion the cause and urge upon the people at an Orange Picnic the need of their adopting the principles of the Reform political party of this country. In the United States we know of several clergymen who take the political platform, and it is in some way the tendency of making them appear wise in their generation for a short time, but it is only for a short time, and then they are compelled to observe that they have neither been as wise as serpents nor as harmless as doves. A person may have a perfect right to do a thing which is most imprudent to do. We question however whether a Minister of the Gospel has a right to introduce political party principles into a speech on an occasion where no political questions are allowed. It must have been very humiliating to the members of the Orange Lodges of this County who were compelled to listen to a Minister urging his point by the very strong and all convincing argument—that he himself was a Reformer, and therefore they ought all to be Reformers. We are pleased to know that those out-of-the-way and injudicious utterances were not allowed to go unchallenged, but were replied to by another Minister who showed that on such an occasion no place should be given to party politics. We would earnestly recommend those Ministers of the Gospel who feel that the Reform party needs their services on the stump, to give up their churches and throw off the sacred garments before they take to the work of championing the political interests of the party whose cause they feel it necessary to assist. Then they will be known as politicians and not as Ministers, and then the people will know that they are preaching and practicing in harmony with their belief.

BRADLAUGH THE ATHEIST.

In England and a Christian nation! This question may well be asked in face of the action of Mr. Gladstone in defending the celebrated Atheist Mr. BRADLAUGH in his determination not to use the words "So help us God" attached to the oath required by every member who sits in the British House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, the Premier of England, has succeeded in screening this infidel of infidels; this atheist of atheists; and his resolution providing that all members be permitted to affirm, who may claim to do so, instead of taking the Parliamentary oath, has been carried. No wonder the Toronto Free Thought Club sends BRADLAUGH a letter of congratulation. No wonder the promoters of pseudo-philosophical and quasi-scientific theories are jubilant over the imperial encouragement given to their skepticism. It is said in a letter from India to the London Standard, that the natives of that heathen country consider that England is giving up her Christian religion owing to BRADLAUGH and other London ecclesiastics having gained so much popularity of late. The recent notoriety gained by BRADLAUGH in England and America assists in a very material manner the propagation of the principles of infidelity and atheism; and his election to Parliament has added to his prestige in this respect. Skeptics and heathens are beginning to believe that BRADLAUGH is right and Christianity is wrong, and a serious blow is given to the Mission in India in which various Christian bodies are interested—a blow from which it will take many years to recover.

Let BRADLAUGH stand, in an address delivered during the late election campaign, that the policy of the Liberal Party was one of decomposition; but we venture to think no one saw the full import of that expression as they saw it now. It is decomposition of a very serious and alarming nature. It strikes at the root of the tree which has borne the best fruit that ever a nation possessed.

It strikes at the corner-stone upon which the most glorious edifice stands that was ever erected. It is going back to the days of VOLTAIRE and SENECA, to the world as we would if England is a Christian nation, owing to the wide dissemination of the principles of infidelity and atheism.

which is thrown open for any man now to take his seat in the sanctuary of the British House of Commons upon such terms of affirmation as his own conscience or lack of conscience may dictate. We wonder at Mr. GLADSTONE.

THE PETITIONERS SEIZED.

On Thursday week as the picnickers were assembling at the Depot here, for the excursion to Papineauville, one of the party was suddenly detained by the bailiff, who took possession of his valuables by a seizure at the instance of Mr. ISAAC JEXILL for payment as witness in the Contested Election trial. This person who heads the list of the petitioners against Mr. ANNOT's return as representative of this county in the Dominion Parliament, became very wrathful when finding himself under a seizure; and with verbal protests and inarticulate expressions of some unaccountable intentions against some person or every person made things rather lively; so much so, that he lost the excursion and all its pleasures. When the bailiff later on, went to seize the goods of Mr. ARMSTRONG, another of the petitioners, he found that gentleman very civil and willing to pay, and he came along with Mr. LATOUR to the village in as quiet and civil a manner as it was possible for man to do and had the matter settled. We understand that Dr. CHAMBERLAIN came to the rescue and settled the bill with costs, and so the proceedings were stayed. Then came in more demands and other seizures were about to be issued when, lo and behold, a telegraphic message was received from Mr. TRENNOLME not to issue any more seizures for the money was on its way from Montreal to pay the witnesses. It is not likely that any action would have been taken so soon by the witnesses, but for the fact that Mr. JEXILL when asking for his pay, was confronted with language which was to the effect that he might wait for his pay till the \$1,000 deposit was obtained for that purpose, and if he was not willing to wait he might do his worst. It is only right that those witnesses should be paid promptly. They were harassed and annoyed and badgered during the trial in a most ridiculous manner, besides being obliged to wait here day after day, and week after week, instead of being examined promptly and allowed to return to their homes and business. It is well that the petitioners have arranged to pay the witnesses; and thanks must, after all, be tendered to Mr. HICKSON for going to Montreal at once after his seizure, and staying there till the funds were secured.

THE EDUCATION OF OUR YOUTH.

A good deal has been written and said in reference to the higher, but very little indeed on the lower education of our youth as given in the public schools. We suppose that so long as the world lasts we shall be troubled with a number of incapables—men elected to responsible offices such as that of the supervision of schools in one or other particular; but it is to be hoped, that we in this Province, will not be sufferers by a number of incompetent School Trustees such as Davisville, Ont., has at present in office. The Toronto Telegram in a recent issue has the following in reference to these worthies:

"In order to encourage the little folks to more ambitious efforts at school, they offered a number of prizes. Among the rest was one to the prettiest girl in the school, the presentation of which will no doubt have the effect of inspiring all the other little ladies to make themselves look pretty, so that at the next examination they may get a prize. Everybody knows that it is much more creditable for a girl to be pretty when she grows up, than to have a good education or any number of accomplishments; and of course, prettiest never fades away. A prize was also conferred upon the boy who ate a biscuit in the shortest time, the intention of the trustees evidently being to cultivate the boys of Davisville for exhibition purposes when they grow up. The greedy demolition of biscuits is quite an accomplishment, so doubt, and one in the acquirement of which any number of apt pupils could be found. It is to be regretted, however, that the trustees did not fully appreciate their own efforts in the cause of education by offering a prize for grasping through a horse collar, to be competed for by themselves."

The children could leave the above accomplishments better at home than at school, and it is extremely low class of education is the height of the ambition of such men, the sooner they are dispensed with the better. Although the question of the education of our youth has of late years been pretty thoroughly discussed through the press, still, there has not been sufficient heed taken by School Trustees and others who are supposed to be interested in educational matters of the suggestions made by it. There is much that needs remedying in our present school system; amongst other changes that of doing away with the giving of prizes for other purposes than as an incentive to the cultivation of the mental faculties. Children are not sent to school to learn how to be come vain or greedy, as the fossils of Davisville appear to think; but to fit them to fulfill the duties of life.

BUSH FIRES.—It is a serious matter to put fire in the fields or forests during this hot dry weather. The people of Brownburg and other places near here have been in great danger, and we hear of whole fields of hay and grain which have been totally burned up.

THE SETTLEMENT OF OUR WASTE LANDS.

We are glad to notice that the matter of the settlement of the waste lands in this Province is receiving the attention of the Quebec Legislature. A bill has been introduced by the Hon. Mr. FLYNN to provide for the settlement of Crown Lands. A section of country may be set apart for the purpose, divided into farms, and sold to actual settlers, the price to be paid in five instalments, beginning two years after allotment, and extending over a period of ten years. For every acre of land up to fifteen, which the settler may clear, he shall be entitled to \$10 out of a fund set apart for that purpose. For the erection of a dwelling he shall be entitled to an advance of \$50, and the same amount for a barn. The Government must be paid all their advances, and the title will not be made until it is done. The Government is to be empowered to erect grist and saw mills in such settlements if they think it necessary. Some such offer or inducement to persons to settle on our lands, much of which is unoccupied anywhere, has long been needed. The great drawback to a number of persons settling on land has hitherto been the lack of funds to purchase provisions and other necessities to tide them over the first few months after settlement. We hope that now the matter has come before the Legislature, and that a bill has been framed to at least partially meet the necessity, that it will receive the support of both sides of the House, as the future prosperity of this Province depends on the settlement of its bush lands.

The Turn of the Tide.

A sign of the improvement of trade prospects in the Dominion, is the fact that Canadians have for some time past been returning to their native soil, from the United States and elsewhere. Now we have the news sent us from Nova Scotia, the place at which the Globe has employed a special correspondent to seek for and find out the injury which the N. P. has done to that particular part of the Dominion, that over one hundred Nova Scotians arrived at Halifax in one day on their return from the U. S., and that numbers are returning daily. From this very quarter we also are daily receiving despatches to the effect that trade relations have considerably improved—more especially that of coal. After the reports which have been published in the Opposition press as regards the state of trade in Nova Scotia, we leave our readers to judge of their reliability.

List to the Hum.

Amongst other places from whence we have accounts of a return of prosperity there, we have the two following from Berlin and London, Ontario.
The Berlin News says: "They may call it hum or what they please, but there are now 650 people employed in the different factories in that town, whereas two years ago there were not half that number, and what is more, there is such a rush of orders that nearly every establishment is in want of more hands."
In a letter to a friend in Lachute, a gentleman of London, Ontario, says: "The crops around London are simply splendid, and enough to fill the farmer's heart with joy and gladness. The Freemasons are building a new Hall this summer to cost \$100,000, and the Roman Catholics a new Cathedral to cost \$100,000. London is bound to go ahead. A gentleman from England is now negotiating with the Corporation for the erection of a large cotton factory here. So much for the much abused N. P."

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, Eng., June 29, 1880.
My recent journeyings took me to the old town of Carleton, in Monmouthshire, among the other historic works of old England. By that rule of "illegal deductions" beyond modern comprehension, this place is called Kallien, by the learned as well as unlearned. There are many old places and persons in England of mental wealth that are superseded by upstart, flashy and tricky "modern mushrooms" of material glitter, as an American statesman rather awkwardly conveyed his figure of speech. But the dignity and repose of these old places always cast the new brazen polish of the modern places into a sorry shade. Perhaps of the old nooks and corners in England this "Carleton, the City of Legends," is the very oldest and most dignified sleepy of all. Here in the early Roman period of England, dwell men and women in fine linen and purple, challenging the competition and the admiration of all Western Britain, and though near Newports has arisen, like a tall bully, with its noisy head lifted aloft, still, Carleton carries its charming character of antiquity unimpaired and undimmed, and you look over the field of mythical King Arthur's Round Table in preference to the real docks and ships of modern handicraft at the said Newport. The novel glories of to-day at Newport are less attractive than the moody remains of the Augustan army, though no castellated garison and no abbey ruins are visible. The chief treasures here, are, or were, subterranean and have been revealed periodically by the peculiar contour of the ground, and the searching industry of the plowshare, the pick-axe of the builder, and the hammering researches of the geologist and archaeologist. It is unique in this respect that however much of the early

lingible evidences Carleton may possess there is not an atom of tradition to be found here. It is peculiar in another respect; that there have not been ten Americans, separately or collectively, staying here a single night in a century of years, and few of our country people have "spoiled this market" with their lavish expenditure or hasty criticisms. But if we are to accept the idealistic or realistic treatises of the learned Colt Giraldus, renowned for history and romance, this same Carleton was a city of great antiquity, even in his day, and bearing the external and internal evidences of powerful privileges, with a Roman brick wall surrounding it. Indeed this spasmodically-shaped village of to-day is reported by this ancient chronicler to have been of "oriental splendor and magnificent majesty"—a character we fail to see in the most adduced evidences of now. That it was a great army centre of the Second Roman Legion there is no doubt. That was the cradle of great lawgivers and rulers there is also no doubt. And if the tiny crumbling testimonies, tangible I say, but not traditional be your guide, certainly "palaces that emulated old Rome," as the poetic Giraldus says, to have stood with "gilded tiles" and sumptuous surroundings of decorative grandeur. Here are vapory evidences of those lofty watch-towers and those spacious baths, and the temples and the theatrical places that this chronicler spoke of, but at this moment they are like the Irishman's overcoat, so completely patched that but little of the original is left. In fact you take the historic descriptive dish of Giraldus *cum grano salis*, and while you know the Romans dwell in marble halls here figuratively, and in fair truth called this place *Isa Silveran*—from the adjoining silvery and almost surrounding waters of the Uak—still you see but little on the surface that eloquent of the Augustan Legion, or *Isa Legion* is *Augustora*. ALPHA.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.
Foreman banked \$11,000 in the city on the 5th and 7th insts. His expenses are estimated at \$2,000, which leaves a profit of \$9,000, yet the management were dissatisfied. For the season he is \$79,000 ahead.

GENERAL NEWS.

The grasshoppers are reported to be doing a great deal of harm throughout the township of Montague. In some places they have attacked the hay.
The Damage at the Canada Paper Co.'s Mill at Windsor, Que., on Monday, was not so serious as reported, only two men hurt and those not seriously. The loss to the Company is covered by insurance and is from \$3,000 to \$5,000.
Kingston, July 13.—About ten o'clock last night a young woman named Foster, of Belleville, while on her way down to the steamer *Alexander*, made a mis-step and fell over the wharf and was drowned. The night was very dark. The body has been found.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Detroit, Mich., July 13.—Last night the people living near the Jewish Synagogue, in this city, were startled by a terrific explosion. An investigation showed that the fine church had been blown up, the side wall blown out, and the interior ruined. The cause is not known.
New York, July 13.—The *Herald* states that Tanager is seriously affected by his abstinence, and is beginning to break down.
New York, July 14.—Dr. Tanager has now completed the 15th of his long fast, but many physicians look for a sudden change for the worse at any moment. The Doctor, however, speaks of feeling better and less hungry than last week.
FOREIGN.
Jenits expelled from France, it is said, intend settling in Merionethshire, North Wales.
The American team at Wimbledon have decided not to sleep in camp, for fear of catching cold.
The Greek Premier has consented, at the solicitation of England and France, to postpone calling out the reserves.
Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has submitted a new scheme to some of the Powers incorporating a portion of Roumelia with Bulgaria.
A Despatch says a British steamer of the Euphrates Co., was attacked by Arabs, the captain being seriously wounded and a passenger killed.
London, July 13.—A correspondent says I believe the chief subject for consideration at last Sunday's Cabinet Council was the Irish compensation bill, and that three courses were discussed, depending upon contingencies which are foreseen. If the bill is defeated on its second reading, Mr. Forster would resign from the Cabinet. The Secretaryship for Ireland, but the Government would accept the situation, and not attempt to renew the measure. If the bill is passed by a narrow majority it would become a question of whether the Government would be better to withdraw it or submit it to a certain defeat in the House of Lords. The Government, by modifying the Attorney-General's amendment, can regain the support of the Irish members, and the bill might go to the Lords backed by such a majority would render their responsibility in rejecting it very grave.
The Times understands that Lady Burdett Coutts, who has been negotiating for an estate in Ireland, has relinquished her intention in consequence of the unsatisfactory relations between herself and tenant likely to result from her bill.

After Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House last night, the Irish members almost unanimously expressed the opinion that the amendment to the Compensation bill he then gave notice of removal to a great extent the objection to the Attorney-General's clause, which objection was withdrawn.
London, July 13.—In the House of Commons this evening there was a very lively discussion in committee on the Irish compensation bill. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson leading the Opposition. Mr. Gibson moved a resolution relating to the operation of the bill to holdings of evicted tenants, and to this Mr. Gladstone demurred, but offered to fix the maximum at £30. This concession Mr. Parnell and the other Irish members violently opposed till the House adjourned without deciding the question.

London, July 14.—Mr. Parnell and his immediate followers came into collision with the majority of the Irish members who are supported by the Government and the English members over the clause of the Irish distress bill on Monday night. The struggle was a protracted one, and the speaker, Mr. Stansfeld, was obliged to adjourn the House at midnight, when the Government surrendered at discretion, in view of the determined hostility of Mr. Parnell and his sixteen supporters. Thirty-one Irish members voted with the Government. Mr. Parnell's attitude is strongly denounced by Home Rule members of the Liberal party. No further opposition was offered to the progress of the bill, which passed through the Committee stage.

London, July 14.—The Home Rule members of the House of Commons have unanimously decided to oppose Mr. Gladstone's £30 rental limit, and have resolved to obstruct the bill at to-day's sitting.

The state of the peasantry and others in Ireland is assuming a grave aspect. Secret meetings are being held throughout the country, and a thoroughly organized committee exciting the people to tumult, with a view to accomplishing their disloyal purpose. The men are being drilled by professional instructors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

The Plank Walks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN.
DEAR SIR.—I have of late been very much inconvenienced, and also in very great fear of accident to life or limb, through the present, and for some time past disgraceful state of the plank walk, over which Mr. W. J. Simpson has supervision. Complaints in this matter have been made through the press, to the Roadmaster, and the Council, but no action has been taken in the matter. I now wish to be thoroughly understood that any accident, to man or beast that may happen along this beat, I will not hold myself responsible for, as a ratepayer, any action that may be taken in Court against the Council for damages, I shall for one contest. It is disgraceful that in a place like Lachute we cannot have a decent plank walk.
Hoping you will insert the above, I remain yours, &c.,
JAMES FISH.

Lachute Mills, July 17, 1880.

MARRIAGE.

CHRISTIE-BENEDICT.—At Lachute, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Evans, George H. Christie, Esq., M.D., to Anna Laura, only daughter of P. Benedict, Esq., and Grand-daughter of the late T. J. Howard, Esq., M.D.

THE MOST POWERFUL MAGNET AT PRESENT IN THE CITY.—S. CARSLY'S CHEAP SALE. It is attracting people from The North, the South, the East and the West.

SEE THEM.
See our best quality Tweed Rubber Coats at reduced prices.
SEE THEM.
See our good quality Boys' Rubber Coats at reduced prices.
SEE THEM.
See our splendid quality Gents' Reversible Rubber Coats, guaranteed perfectly water-tight, at \$1.75 only.

A special line of the best quality American Rubber Goods, all at reduced prices.
TRY THEM.
Try our best Rubber Tweeds at reduced prices.
TRY THEM.
Try our splendid quality Scotch Trousers at reduced prices.
TRY THEM.
Try our best Canvas Tweeds at reduced prices.

TRY THEM.
Try our superior quality hand-made Italian Tweeds at the present reduced prices.
BUY THEM.
Buy some of our fine all Wool Summer Suits at the reduced rates.
BUY THEM.
Buy some of our superior quality Melton Cloth for Summer Coatings at the present reduced prices.

SIK HANDKERCHIEFS.
Go to S. Carlsley for the best value in Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.
KID GLOVES.
Go to S. Carlsley for the best choice in superior quality Kid Gloves.
BUY THEM.
If you buy them you save from 15 to 20 per cent.

S. CARSLY.
333, 335, 337 and 339 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

The Bell Organ.
Is the best and cheapest Cabinet Organ, 14,000 Now in Use!

The oldest and largest firm now in Canada. Their instruments look the highest price, the Gold Medal, with special mention, at the Australian International Exhibition, in fact, competing with the best American and European makers.

During six years' residence in the country I have sold over 30 Organs, and none have given me such satisfaction to my customers as the "Bell."
Catalogues with prices and terms sent free on application.
BARBER STEVENSON.
Lachute, July 15, 1880.

Tenders Wanted.
FOR BUILDING ENGLISH CHURCH AT LACHUTE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to MONDAY, the 20th inst., for building an English Church, (Wooden Building) at Lachute.
Tenders will also be received up to the same date for building a Foundation for above Church.
Plans, specifications, and other particulars can be seen at my office.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. J. SIMPSON, Secy.
Lachute Mills, July 15, 1880.

John Taylor & Co.
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., &c.
537 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

VALUE TELLS.
By the large increase of sales at the "Peoples Cash Store."

All like our New Cash System.
O. T. WALES & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

Our Customers do not pay Extra Profit to cover the bad Debts of the Credit Stores. Wales for Fruit Jars.
Wales for Floor Oil cloths.
Wales for Assortment and Value.
"THE PEOPLES CASH STORE,"
Established January 1880, in the interest of the Poor, who pay Ready Money for their Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
O. T. WALES & Co.,
St. Andrews, July 15, 1880.



The Pain-Killer.

Is recommended by Physicians, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work Shops, Planing Mills, Hotels, Hospitals, in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of pain, and is sold in bottles of 25 and 50 cents respectively, large bottles are therefore the cheapest.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence, PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.

C. LEVIN,
Clothing Store, &c.,
Lachute.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received an importation of First Class
MEN'S HATS!

In all the latest styles, which will be sold at prices ranging from 70c. to \$1.00.

Japan Tea
of superior quality at 40c. per lb., and of the best quality at 50c. per lb.

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ready-made Clothing, &c., at Low Prices.
CONNEL LEVIN.
Lachute, June 16, 1880.

The City Hotel,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,
Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed at his old stand, at above address, will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.

Good Board for \$1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c.
3171.

For Sale or To Let.
THAT FIRST CLASS HOTEL and premises situated on the corner of Bethany and Foundry streets, Lachute, the property of ISAAC TAILLEFER. This Hotel is one of the best finished hotels in the County. Terms reasonable, and immediate possession given.
Apply to, GAVIN J. WALKER, General Agent
Lachute, May 12, 1880.

Clearing Off Sale
AT
F. K. BERTRAND,
WEST-END, LACHUTE.

FROM the 1st of June to the 1st of August, I will offer the whole of my stock of Dry Goods at Cost Price for Cash only. Having to me shelves, drawers and other fixtures in the new store that I am building at present, all my goods have got to be sold, such as

Boots & Shoes, STONE CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, WALL PAPER, ETC., at a reduction of 20 per cent. I have also a large assortment of

NAILS, PATENT MEDICINES & BUG POISON. Families should not be without it. Please give us call and see our prices, and you will be convinced that really the cheapest place to buy for your cash is at
F. K. BERTRAND,
361.

FLOUR.
FLOUR.

AT
LACHUTE MILLS.

BESIDES THE CELEBRATED
PATENT FLOUR,
Which the Bakers and Private Families say is the
Best They Ever Used.

We are now Manufacturing
Excellent Flour,
FROM
Upper Canada Wheat.

We shall now keep two qualities of excellent flour at prices which will suit everybody.

Flour, Flour,
Flour, Flour,
Fish & Ireland's

Flour, Flour,
Flour, Flour,
Fish & Ireland's

Flour, Flour,
Flour, Flour,
Fish & Ireland's

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Fish & Ireland's

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Flour, Flour,
Fish & Ireland's

Flour, Flour,
Flour, Flour,
Fish & Ireland's

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
National Policy.
TEAS DOWN 8c. PER POUND.

ANY PERSON in need of first-class goods at reasonable prices, would do well to keep always in stock a good supply of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c.

In the Dress Goods Department will be found Develings, Lustres, Merinos, Grenadines, Cashmeres, Costume Linen, Pompadour, and all of the best of English Prints, Regattas, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
In Leather, Kid and Prunella. Ladies Prunella boots, price from 50c. per pair up. Boots of all kinds for Ladies and Children. Boots for men and boys, also shoes and boots for boys and men. Ladies Boots, lace shoes, Brogues, Gaiters and Long Boots, at prices to defy competition.

GROCERIES.
A large and well selected stock of first class goods, Black Tea, Japan and Green Tea from 40c. per pound, in half chests, and 50c. per lb. packets at greatly reduced rates.

TAR PAPER.
This is no shoddy paper, but first-class, warranted to keep out wind and rain.

All kinds of produce taken,—highest price in cash or trade for Wool or in exchange for cloth.

SHINGLES.
25c. per pack lower than they can be had in Lachute of same quality, in Pine, Spruce, or Cedar.

J. FATHENAUDE,
MONTEAL HOUSE, LACHUTE.
CHESTER'S CURE FOR SALE HERE
ONLY \$1.00 PER BOX.

Suits Made to Order
\$3. \$3. \$3.

Varville & Tombs,
Merchant Tailors,
Beg to thank their numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage they have received since commencing business in Lachute, and desire to state that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN B. TOMBS, who has had ten years' experience with A. A. Murphy, Cheap-side, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Reference given if required.

We are now ready to execute all orders left in our care with the utmost promptness and dispatch; and guarantee to return full value for cash paid.

Removed to the apartments lately occupied by James Ballit, and next door to Dunderdick's Carriage Factory, EAST END LACHUTE.
Suits made to Order, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.00.

TO LET.
THAT FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and premises known as the Mountain House, Greenville. The place has all accommodations necessary to run a first-class Hotel business. Terms reasonable and immediate possession given.
Apply to
D. W. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
Greenville, April 8, 1880.

Wool! Wool! Wool!
WOOL CARDED into rolls, also Carded and Spun into yarn, or manufactured into Cloth. Also Pilling and Cloth Dressing done in first-class style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cloths, Tweeds and Flannels exchanged for Wool.

HAMELIN & AYERS.
On the West bank of the North River, a short distance below Mr. Fish's New Bridge.
Lachute, June 21, 1880.

FELT.
FELT.
Take no other
THAN THE
Silver Creek Felt.

The same quantity of
ordinary felt that covers
only twelve feet, will of
SILVER CREEK kind
cover Twenty-one feet.

To be had only at
W. Bamford & Co.

See that every pack-
age has (Silver Creek)
printed on it.

CHESTER'S CURE FOR SALE.
ONLY \$1.00 PER BOX.

PURE TEA!!
TRY

Bingley's
PURE TEAS

Sold by Agents Throughout Canada,
in 1, 2, 5, & 10 lb. Packets.
Agent in Lachute,
THOMAS CHRISTIE.

PURE TEA!!
TRY

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TRY

Bingley's
PURE TEAS

THIS PAPER

may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEW YORK. Newspaper Advertising Bureau (20 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

Advertising Terms.
 10 lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
 Each subsequent insertion, 12 1/2 "
 10 lines and under, first insertion, 50 "
 Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line) 80 "
 Each subsequent insertion (one line) 40 "
 One quarter column, per year, 20 00
 One half column, per year, 30 00
 One column, per year, 50 00
 Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year, 10 00
 A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.
 Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.
 Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE FOR LACHUTE.

GOING WEST.
 Leave Lachute—Mixed, 4.19 a.m.
 " " Express, 9.59 a.m.
 " " " 6.45 p.m.
GOING EAST.
 Leave Lachute—Mixed, 7.05 a.m.
 " " Express, 11.02 p.m.
 " " " 7.46 p.m.

MAIL HOURS.

Mails going West close at 9.45.
 Mails going East close at 10.45.
 Registered letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods.—S. Carley.
 R. Stevenson, Organs.
 W. J. Simpson, Tenders Wanted.

LOCAL.

Eat plenty of ripe fruit if you want to be healthy this warm weather.

A PRIMARY school is spoken of in the neighborhood of the Lachute Mills.

LAWN SOCIETY are quite a success and quite enjoyable when the weather is fine.

A WATCHMAN'S control clock is among the new things at the mills.

A Rich Glossy Finish is given to the hair by the use of BEARINE which is fragrant and healthful.

THE work is being pushed rapidly forward on the Rope factory of Messrs. Bannerman & Co.

THE BANNERMAN'S commence to spin in their new Cordage factory here this week.

There has been quite a run upon the Lachute Election Contestation Bank lately by witnesses who want their pay.

RE-PAINTING.—Mr. Fish has set a man to work to re-paint his bridge across the North river, as well as making other repairs thereto.

INFLUX OF VISITORS.—A considerable number of people are at present staying at the hotels of the village on their summer holidays.

PHOSPHATE.—Eight car loads of phosphate from the Buckingham mines passed through Lachute on its way to Montreal yesterday.

"I'm a warm friend of yours," said a man the other day after he had walked a mile in the hot sun to pay his subscription.

COALS FOR NEWCASTLE.—Last week Messrs. Fish & Ireland shipped 25 tons of coal from Lachute Mills for Glasgow, Scotland.

WHEN a person is thrown into convulsions by the presence of a mouse, it is clear evidence of a disordered action of the passion of fear.

FISCAL YEAR.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Walker, of this village was fortunate enough whilst fishing in the North River to capture a splendid pike weighing about 12 pounds.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—At the public meeting on Monday for the election of School Commissioners for this municipality, Mr. P. Dunbar was re-elected, and Mr. P. Cruise was elected in place of Mr. Geo. L. Meikle.

NEW STORE.—Mr. F. X. Bertrand, of West End, Lachute, has on account of the increase in his business been compelled to have built a new, and more commodious store, which will shortly be opened.

REPAIRS NEEDED.—The bridge commonly known as "Barron's" is at present in need of repairs. Will the authorities see to the matter at once and remove the danger which exists to those who have to drive across it with heavy loads.

NEW ENGLISH CHURCH.—The attention of builders is directed to the notice of Mr. W. J. Simpson in today's paper, calling for tenders for the erection of a wooden church in Lachute. The tenders must be handed in on or before Monday, the 26th inst.

It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to affirm that Fellows' Hypophosphites, wherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with ruddy and joyous health; this then we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enfeebled.

FOSSILIZED.—The Council of this municipality have become thoroughly fossilized. At the meeting held in the Court House yesterday the council took no less than an hour to discuss a matter which might have easily been settled in three minutes. To use an old form of expression, the Council of Lachute "are too slow to go to a funeral."

NOT NOTIFIED.—As the Secretary did not notify us of the meeting on the 7th of July, of the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Society, we decline to take any notice of it. At the 11th hour, he requested us to copy the account from the *Advertiser* instead of having extended the same courtesy to us, that he did to it, and send us a report early in the week.

The New York *Examiner* says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis' PAIN-KILLER, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhoea, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable.

THE PAPER MILL.—For some time past a large force of men have been at work excavating for the paper mill, to be erected near the site of Mr. Leggo's old lime kiln, and the change in appearance of the ground proves that the men have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet. The contract for the erection of the mill was let out on Monday last, and building operations will shortly be commenced.

A HUMOUR having gone abroad that Professor STEVENSON was giving up music teaching, he desires us to give it the most emphatic contradiction. His classes and pupils have been more numerous this year than before; and we understand it is his intention to shortly open a Music Hall for teaching, with piano and all other requisites. His success as a teacher of music and singing is well known.

We last week received an anonymous letter from Wentworth, but bearing the Grenville Postmark, enclosing 25cts. in postage stamps, and requesting us to insert a marriage of a couple therein named, which marriage is reported to have been solemnized in Lachute on Monday, 28th ult., but who the clergyman was that married them is not stated. It therefore looks very much like a hoax and for this reason we decline to publish it.

RAILWAY.—Messrs. Fish & Ireland, are at present engaged in building a line of Railway to extend from the Grand Mill to their store house at the back of Olivet Hall. The Railway will be used for the purpose of conveying grain feed &c., from the mill to the storehouse and as from the former to the latter place it is a down grade, this railway will dispense with the use of a horse as also the carrying of heavier loads between the two places.

ONLY ONCE A YEAR.—A party was discharged from his employment for getting drunk on the 12th of July, and being unable to attend to his work. Yesterday this individual sent a note to his former employer to somewhat the following effect:—"The 12th of July only comes once a year, if you have not engaged anyone to take my place be pleased to give me another trial."—This is a nice excuse for getting drunk—one often resorted to.

THE 12TH OF JULY.—The Orangemen of the Gore, Dalesville and Lachute, with a few from Grenville, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne here on Monday last by picnicking at Messrs. Fish & Ireland's Grove, where the Rev. C. A. Dondist, of Montreal, preached a sermon from the words "If the Lord be God serve him, but if Baal then serve him." Speeches were made by several gentlemen of the village after which lunch was partaken of and the party dispersed. We are glad to notice from the telegraphic reports to hand that no disturbance took place in connection with the celebration anywhere.

CORRECTION.—In last week's *Advertiser* there is a statement made that on the occasion of Mr. Trenholme rising in Court and denying the truthfulness of two statements which appeared in the *WATCHMAN*; one to the effect that His Honor the Judge had on one occasion told Mr. Trenholme that "if he (Mr. Trenholme) were only examining witnesses merely to 'kill time', then the sooner an adjournment took place the better;" and the other to the effect that Mr. Trenholme had kept a witness back, and that His Honor concurred in the denial. Now this is untrue. His Honor did not concur in the denial; he laughed the matter off, we repeat the assertion before made—His Honor used the expressions attributed to him by the *WATCHMAN*, and we have also good authority for the other statement.

WRECKED.—On Friday last a happy party left Chatham, to run the rapids from Grenville to Carleton. The party consisted of Rev. Mr. McKechnie and a portion of the families of Messrs. J. Fuller, A. McConnell, and Mr. J. N. Mills, who was on a visit to his old field of labour. Mr. E. Cook, the pilot, took charge of the party placing them in the most secure part of the raft. All went well for a while, but the wind was too strong for man's strength. After suffering some severe shocks on the rocks, they fetched up on one that parted the crib, and that in the very worst part of the rapids. The young woman be heaved nobly, not a cry of fear was heard from one of them, and left to the tide and stones the party tumbled along until a point of land was reached opposite Mr. Foreman's, when the whole party cheerfully left the floating craft and pulled for the shore.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.—Adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council was held in the Court House yesterday afternoon. There were present: Councillors Hope, McOuat, Shepherd, Dunbar, and Smith. On account of the non-attendance of the Mayor, Councillor McOuat was requested to take the chair. One Octave LaRue, a roadmaster at Veitch's, applied to the Council to advise him, as to the mode of proceeding he should take to the collection of a sum of \$1 for breaking roads last winter. The Council decided to request the Mayor to call on the matter, and send a copy of the resolution passed at the last Council meeting on the matter. The revision of the Valuation Roll was then taken up, and kept the Council till 6:30, when they adjourned until the 30th inst. at 4 o'clock, p.m.

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LOST.—A small gold brooch with red stone, between Mr. Patenaude's store, West End, Lachute, and Henry's Church. The brooch was lost on Tuesday evening. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Watchmaker, Market Square, Lachute.

NEW POTATOES.—On Tuesday last Mrs. Leggo, of this village, presented us with a basket of new potatoes and Windsor beans. The potatoes were the largest we have ever seen at this time of the year. Indeed they appeared to be fully grown. We gratefully tender her our thanks.

Mr. Robert Banford also presented us with a good sized one on Friday last.

Personal.

Mrs. F. C. Ireland accompanied by her daughter Miss Hattie and others of the family, left on Wednesday, on a trip to Trenton, Ont., where they purpose staying for four or five weeks.

Mr. J. H. Benn of Toronto, son of Mr. Robert Benn of this place, is at present here on a visit, and staying with his father.

Mr. J. C. Wilson of Montreal, has been staying in Lachute this week seeing to the work being done on his land, toward the erection of his paper mill.

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

MARRIAGE OF WELL-KNOWN LACHUTES

One of those pleasing events which every now and again causes a wave of kindly feeling to pass through the village and which in this instance it gives us great pleasure to record, took place on Wednesday last, we have reference to the alliance by marriage of Dr. Geo. H. Christie, M. D., son of the late representative of this county in the Dominion House, with Miss Anna Laura, only surviving daughter of the late P. Benoit Esq., of this place.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage ceremony was conducted in private by the Rev. H. J. Evans, Episcopal minister, at the residence of Miss Howard, aunt of the bride, at 9 o'clock a.m. There were but few present during the ceremony, and they, the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom. Mr. Robt. Howard, uncle of the bride gave her away; Miss Lizzie Christie, sister of the groom acted as bridesmaid, and Master R. Benoit, brother of the bride, as groomsmen.

DRESSES, PRESENTS ETC.

At the wedding the bride was dressed in a neat, handsome black silk traveling dress which became her exceedingly well. The bridesmaid was equally becomingly attired. A large number of very handsome presents were made to the pair by residents of Lachute and vicinity, amongst whom both the Doctor and his bride are highly thought of.

OFF FOR THE WEDDING TOUR.

Shortly after the marriage ceremony was concluded the happy couple took the train going East en route to Niagara Falls where they purpose, it is understood, to stay until the end of the month. At the station the bride party were met by a large number of their friends who smilingly greeted them and wished them much happiness in their married life. In conclusion we would congratulate both bride and groom on their marriage, and wish them a long and happy life.

Excursion to Papineauville.

On Thursday the 8th, a grand united picnic of the various Sunday Schools of Lachute and vicinity took place at Papineauville. According to announcement the intending excursionists were in attendance at the Q. M. O. & O Depot at 9:30 and shortly afterwards the Special train which had been prepared for the purpose of carrying them on their pleasure trip arrived, and about 700 people got on board. This was as many as the cars would hold. The train was then run on the siding and shortly afterwards the morning Express arrived at the depot and the remaining excursionists about 150 in number boarded it and were speedily on their way to Papineauville, passing through a most beautiful section of country and having for a long distance full view of the River Ottawa which lent much to the charm of the ride. At about 11 o'clock the express arrived at Papineauville and the excursionists disembarked, and some, the younger ones more especially, paired off and walked up to the Grove prepared for the party by its proprietor Mr. Heildman, whilst others remained at the depot in waiting for the Special train. Shortly before 12 o'clock the Special arrived having on board the bulk of the excursionists who after having disembarked walked off to the Grove headed by the O. Y. B. Band which during the walk gave selections of music in a most creditable manner. It may here be remarked that Papineauville roads are in some places exceedingly rough, steep and stony. In a very short space of time after arriving at the Grove the picnicers separated themselves into groups of from four to a dozen and partook of an excellent luncheon as prepared by the ladies of the party. After luncheon had been disposed of some of the excursionists amused themselves by playing croquet and the like, whilst others, the younger ones more especially, paired off and went for a drive or betook themselves to some shady and more secluded part of the Grove and whispered to those they met that they were going to see some of the "sweet nothings." Perhaps some others thought and talked of future prospects, and pictured in the mind's eye a neat little cottage with its front covered with running vines and attached to the cottage a pretty little garden sitting at the entrance to the garden a young couple who appear to be brimful of happiness as they watch a little child, their baby-boy, playing by its side looking the picture of happiness and from whose lips there every

now and again comes a crow of delight as he takes up after sip of pleasure from nature's abundance. The couple thus pictured in the minds of the lovers will give our readers the opportunity of guessing. It is well at times for young folks to sentimentalise a little it does them good to indulge the imagination to leave this matter-of-fact world if only in fancy and "build castles in the air." Were it not for the hopeful, or if you will, the fanciful side of life—life itself would be scarce worth living. But we must now leave sentiment and return to the world of fact. During the remaining portions of the day the picnicers appeared to enjoy themselves to the full and all went as smoothly as a "marriage bell" which is expected at all times to run smoothly. During the afternoon speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered by the Ministers of the several denominations present comprising both Catholic and Protestant clergymen. The O. Y. B. Band did its duty well in catering to the musical tastes of the party. At the conclusion of the speeches, loud and hearty cheers were given for the proprietor of the Grove for his kindness, to the ministers for speaking and to the Band for their excellent selections of music. Shortly before six o'clock again headed by the Band, the party repaired to the depot boarded the cars and were speedily landed in Lachute safe—no accident of serious moment having taken place. As the excursionists separated regret was expressed that the day had been all too short to sip the "cup of pleasure to the dregs," but hopes were expressed that such a reunion would not be long in coming round again. The gentlemen who were instrumental in organizing the excursion deserve much credit for the manner in which they brought it to such a successful termination.

WHAT FOLKS SAY.

That party politics are all very well in their place, but no one has a right to carry them into the church.

That nothing can be done properly without system.

That Argenteuil farmers should purchase a better class of animals to stock their farms with, and enter more keenly into the competition for the sale of Canadian meat in the British markets.

That the people of the East and West End, Lachute, should associate together and strive to find out the good points in each other's character, instead of slandering one another society, using hard names and allowing hard feelings over trivial matters to spring up and gain ground throughout.

That the Valuation Rolls throughout the country should be made out according to law, and each municipality should not be allowed to assess property as it wishes.

That those who are engaged in their property at a proper rate, and thus many people who, if their property had been assessed at its legal rate would have had a vote, were deprived of their franchise rights.

That some dogs ought to be adopted by the owners of dogs to keep them from making night hideous with their howling.

That the horses, cows, &c., which are continually straying on our streets, should be placed in the Pound by the Road Inspector, and thus avoid a great deal of annoyance which stray animals cause foot passengers.

That unless the plank-walks are speedily repaired it is very probable that broken bones will result to some unfortunate foot passengers, and then the sufferer will probably make the taxpayers pay for the shortcomings of the Road Inspector.

—Dr. Tanner, of New York city, is at present the subject of much interest on account of the fact he has undertaken to fast for forty days. A recent number of an exchange contains the following in regard to the Doctor:—"About twenty years ago, I knew him in a Western town as the keeper of a cheap restaurant. He was then a newly arrived Englishman, who weighed about two hundred pounds of short stature, blubbery and greasy. He was a little, coarse and untidy in manner and brutal in religion. He married this time a young woman who was a snub-nosed and a student of medicine. When she was ready to practice, they went off to a new place, where they set up doctoring jointly, using such spiritual appliances as were available. Since that time I have heard of him occasionally, as being in the medicine trade. If he retains his former fatness, he can hyperborean the forty days."

Spring Importation.

Montreal House, ST. ANDREWS.

MARKET LINE.
 THE Steamer "PRINCESS," (Capt. Peter McQuinn) will begin her regular trips between LACHUTE and MONTREAL, on Thursday, April 29th, calling at St. Andrews.
 Leaves LACHUTE Mondays and Thursdays, about 8 a.m.
 Leaves MONTREAL Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8:30 a.m.
 Cabin Passage—25 cts.
 Deck " " " 10 "
 Freight at the USUAL LOW Rates.
 R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

LADIES ATTENTION.

THE BEST FITTING CORSET IN THE WORLD.

For Quality, Style, and Variety of patterns the Montreal House, St. Andrews, takes the lead.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, etc., etc.

Boots and Shoes.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap. Ready-made, or made to order. We have now on hand a very large stock of Tweeds, Worsted Coatings and Great Quantities of English, Scotch and Canadian makes.

GROCERIES.

We have very large and well selected stocks of Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and all the household necessities, and at prices to suit the times.

SUGARS BROWN, YELLOW & WHITE.

Hardware Crockery and Glassware.

At very Low Prices. Also a large quantity of COTTONS, PRINTS, &c., &c.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, May 12, 1880.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

This remarkable medicine that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaints, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back, Sore Breasts, Abscesses, Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Frost Bites, Hives, Indigestion, Diphtheria, Asthma, Phthisis, Coughs, Colds, Earache, Itch of the Skin, Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed for this purpose.

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnet that not only cures the system and immediately reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system. For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. G. AHAM & SON,

Prescott, Ont.

JOHN MCNEICE,

TINSMITH,

WEST END, LACHUTE.

Free Exhibition

Of a large and elegant stock of Choice

FURNITURE

OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.

Furnish Tastefully.

Furnish Elegantly.

Furnish Economically.

Furnish Wisely.

Furnish Patriotically.

CRAIG & CO.

447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.

PARISIAN OLD STAND.

2-ly.

PALACE

OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal for DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and GENTS FURNISHINGS.

All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.

Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.

Claggett & Tait.

226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

5-ly.

Cheap Reading,

FREE BY MAIL.

ONLY 30 CENTS PER VOLUME.

Best of Practical Works.

Milton & Longfellow's.

Dunderberg's Rise and Progress.

Becher's Domestic Medicine.

Maria Monk.

Wesley's Christian Perfection.

AT

ALSO PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Priest, the woman and the Family, by Father Chiquery.

AT

F. E. GRAFTON'S

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

202 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

5-ly.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Workshop in Mrs. BUCHANAN'S building, opposite Fraser & McQuinn's.

5-ly.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

MARKET LINE.

THE Steamer "PRINCESS," (Capt. Peter McQuinn) will begin her regular trips between LACHUTE and MONTREAL, on Thursday, April 29th, calling at St. Andrews.

Leaves LACHUTE Mondays and Thursdays, about 8 a.m.

Leaves MONTREAL Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8:30 a.m.

Cabin Passage—25 cts.

Deck " " " 10 "

Freight at the USUAL LOW Rates.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

5-ly.

The Steamer "Manitoba,"

CAPT. JOHN RIGBY.

has commenced her usual trips between MONTREAL and LACHUTE, calling at St. Andrews, and all way north.

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at 8:30 a.m.

Leaves Lachute every Monday and Thursday at 8 a.m.

Fares, Cabin—25 cts.

Deck—10 "

FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

KELLY & BURWASH.

5-ly.

DOMINION

Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Capital \$1,000,000. Div. Deposits \$50,000.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether directed in his name or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person takes a paper from the post office, he must pay for it at the time he takes it, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscription, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper is not a tortious act, and that a person who refuses to take a paper is not liable for it, unless he is a subscriber.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880.

COTTON FACTORIES.

One at Lachute is in prospect. An application was made a few weeks ago for a water power for this purpose. This has led to negotiations which are likely to result in the establishment of a Cotton Factory here very shortly. And now comes up the objection from some of the Lachute Grits that there are too many Cotton Factories already in the country. That they won't pay. That there is a large quantity of cotton made in the country that can be sold. We wonder if these people read at all. If they do, they read papers and books which give them very erroneous ideas of the state of trade in this country. Some of them we know will assert theories for facts, and repeat their assertions so often that they become thoroughly incorporated with their opinions, and their opinions are the bulwark of their existence. When we hear of such objections to important industries, which enterprising men desire to establish in our midst, we are reminded of a certain man out West, remarkable for his adherence to his opinions, who when reminded that his fine theory was contrary to facts, exclaimed:—"So much the worse for your facts. So much the worse for your facts."

Now let us look at the facts in regard to the cotton trade of this country. We shall not attempt to look for these facts in the Globe, or any other newspaper, but turn to the Blue Books; the Trade and Navigation Returns. For the five consecutive years ending with 1875, we imported into Canada an average of \$8,764,000 worth of cotton. They consisted of bleached and unbleached, ginghams, jeans, denim, drillings and other wearing apparel. They came to us from Great Britain, United States, France and China. Under the McKensie Government the United States trade was increasing enormously with us, for in 1873-4 our imports of cotton from the States amounted to only \$933,205, while in 1877-8 they amounted to \$2,318,658; and our imports from Great Britain were correspondingly decreased. In 1879 the National Policy was inaugurated and then our own industries commenced to prosper, and are now just beginning to pay dividends to their promoters.

It was only last week that we read of one company which had been for some few years in operation, just declaring their first dividend of four per cent for the last half year. If our Lachute Grits will go to the wholesale houses in our large cities they will find large quantities of foreign cotton goods for sale. The cotton manufacturers ought to know what they are about. It is not likely they would spend their time and money in building new factories to make cotton, if there was no demand for cotton goods. We presume they should know as much about it at least as those who have little or no experience in the business. But supposing there are enough cotton factories in the country to supply our home demand, which is not the case, what is to prevent us from exporting? The United States export to Great Britain and why could not Canada do the same? But supposing again, that there was no chance for selling the goods at all, either at home or abroad, why should any one object to a Cotton Factory being started here? If the promoters are willing to expend \$50,000 and employ two hundred hands we can see no grounds for objection to their doing so. It will surely do our Grit friends no harm except, perchance, it may be that these manufacturers will not exercise their franchise in favor of men who object to native industries and home enterprise.

It is to be regretted that a place like Lachute, where the natural facilities for manufacturing purposes are so great, should have existing within its precincts a class of persons who turn the cold shoulder to every enterprise which is spoken of being started, and which if carried on, would so much enhance the value and importance of the place. Gentlemen lay aside your petty jealousies, join hand in hand with your neighbors for the purpose of building up home industries, and we will build up your own town. Let the Cotton Factory start by all means, and let us all give it a helping hand.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.

The Bill of the Quebec Legislature, introduced by the Hon. Treasurer Ronan, in regard to collecting some \$2,939,429 from various Municipalities in this Province, is a wise and timely measure. At the time of the arbitration in 1870, when the adjustment of the debts, credits etc., of the old Province was arranged, it was decided to allow this Province to collect and use the sum which the various Municipalities had borrowed from the Government. It has remained however in quietness till now when steps are being taken by the Legislature for its collection with interest. Fortunately for the Municipality of Lachute it does not owe anything to this Loan Fund. No matter how much benefit the Municipalities have acquired from the use of the money it will be hard for them now to pay it up. It is only right and reasonable however that they should pay up and save some other sections, and the whole Province from paying heavier taxes. This large sum now to come into the Treasury will greatly assist in carrying on the necessary Public Works of the Province. We are pleased to notice from the Bill that the Government are as lenient as possible. Debentures of a long date can be given by the Municipalities owing the money, and with a Sinking Fund the whole amount can be paid.

THE ARGENTEUILL ELECTION CASE.

The following additional facts besides those already adduced in regard to the Argenteuill Contested Election trial may be of interest to our readers:—

91 depositions of witnesses were filed and placed in the hands of Respondent's Counsel up to Saturday last. The taxation of witnesses in the case, alone, amounted to close on \$800. The largest amount received by any witness, as taxation, was that of Mr. Wm. Abbott, who was taxed for \$30 the next in order in amounts exceeding \$20 are James Sutton, \$28; Harry Abbott, \$24.50 and Isaac Jekill and John Newton, with \$21 each respectively.

Of the witnesses taxed in the election trial lately there was one for \$30; four over \$20 and not \$30; thirteen over \$10 and not \$20; twenty eight over \$5 and not \$10; the rest were in minor amounts five alone out of which were for \$1.

Sixteen witnesses in the trial were not taxed. There has been money sent up from Montreal, to pay the taxation of witnesses with. Probably this amount was obtained from the Fund which has been subscribed by the Liberal party for the purpose of contesting elections wherein a Conservative is elected. It is no wonder that people complained of the partisan tone of the reports published in the Montreal Herald, after Mr. Aylmer resigned the position of correspondent. One of the petitioners had no more sense of journalistic honor than to take the journal vacated by Mr. Aylmer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to THE WATCHMAN. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

ANGLO-ISRAEL

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I doubt not your correspondent, W. B. in his remarks on the Anglo-Israel question, is prompted, as he says he is, by a desire to prevent those seeking the truth from being led into error, but I cannot help thinking that, before condemning the theory and those who advocate it, it would have been well, had he made himself more fully acquainted with the subject than he seems to have done; besides of the negative principle which he appears to recommend, viz: an avoidance of the question, a dangerous one, were carried out, the result might certainly be, that those seeking the truth would not be led into error, but at the same time, the chances would be very much against their finding the truth.

The fact is, W. B. has, I think, made up his mind upon very insufficient data that the theory or question is erroneous, indeed he tells us in the most dogmatic manner that it is an impossibility; and this is about all that he does say on the subject, the rest of his letter being taken up with a lengthy exposition of his own views.

So if he does say, likely to influence anyone who has given the subject moderate attention, that I should have taken no notice of his remarks had he not made an unfair allegation to the effect that the theory is dangerous and that its promoters are teaching error.

I refer particularly to those parts of his letter where he would lead the reader to believe that the theory contains the unscriptural doctrine, that the Jews are being an Anglo-Israelite is sufficient to secure to any individual those spiritual blessings which the Word of God teaches us are to be attained only through the Saviour, thus "rendering the Cross of Christ of none effect."

While asking W. B. to point out his authority for assuming that no dangerous tenet finds a place in the Anglo-Israel theory, I would emphatically deny that any such doctrine has the slightest connection with it, or that it is to be found in the teachings of its legitimate exponents. I could produce many proofs from the writings of Philo-Jews, to whom W. B. refers as one of the ablest writers on this subject, that, so far from such being the case, he faithfully warns his readers against so divisive and dangerous a perversion

of the truth, and I can further affirm that, in all that I have read on the subject by other writers, I have never met with a single word which could give rise to so unscriptural a belief.

It is true, doubtless, that a possibility exists that "unlearned and unstable souls" should wrest this theory to their own destruction, as everything is liable to perversion, but this is no argument against it; the argument would, with equal force apply to "other scriptures" also, and on this principle W. B. might, with equal propriety, warn his readers against reading the Word of God itself.

There is nothing in the subject in the slightest degree unscriptural or calculated to distract the mind as W. B. fears. On the contrary, it appears to be wonderfully supported by scripture, from which indeed, the arguments in its favor are in a large measure drawn. It simply claims, as its name imports, that the Anglo-Saxon race is identical with those tribes of Israel that were carried captive into Assyria, and after a lengthened sojourn there, were gradually scattered and lost sight of according to the design of the Almighty and in consonance with Scripture, to be gathered again in His own time, identified and brought back to their own land, in company with the House of Judah, or the Jews as we call them, from whom they had separated before their captivity.

It seems clear, from Scripture, that these lost Tribes still exist on some part of the globe and that they must ultimately be recognized, although, in the Providence of God they have continued so long unknown, unlike their brethren the Jews who have never been lost sight of. The prophecies regarding the two are perfectly distinct, and the mistake, heretofore has been the confounding of the one with the other, thereby giving rise to the assumption that the Jews or the House of Judah are the sole representatives of the descendants of Jacob, now existing.

If then the Anglo-Saxon race corresponds, as it appears to do, with all that is predicted in Scripture regarding Israel, and that in a manner to which no other race can lay claim, the inference seems fair that the Anglo-Saxon race and the lost tribes of Israel are identical and consequently heirs to all the promises affecting that chosen race.

In conclusion, I would heartily recommend your readers, who have not already done so, to examine the question for themselves. Let them begin with Edward Hine's Forty seven identifications, costing only a few cents, which may possibly induce them to make a deeper study of the subject. They will find it most interesting, and from the impulse which it gives to search the Scriptures, cannot but be attended with profit and instruction. H. R.

St. Andrews, 20th July, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—As it appears the petitioners are paying the witnesses in the Election trial, so far as the deposit goes, would you kindly tell some of those who think there is not enough in it to pay them, when will the Contingent fund arrive so that we may all get our pay, or will we have to again seize the plant of your Confere, or will the worthy Dr. again come to the rescue! Jock.

Carillon, July 20, 1880.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Montreal Herald says:—"It is rumored that the Grand Trunk are negotiating for the purchase of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway."

—A London firm advertises that it has for sale one of the identical stamps by which George III. attempted to impose the obnoxious tax on teas imported in British America.

—The Province of Buenos Ayres counts 54,000,000 sheep, of which 13,000,000 belong to Irish settlers within a day's ride of the city. These flocks will suffice, if necessary, to feed the National Government for many years, without counting 6,000,000 cows, which belong mostly to natives.

—A recently arrived foreigner lately stopped at one of our hotels, and at the supper-table began to play fearful havoc with a plate of hard-boiled eggs, scooping out the yolk and leaving the white untouched. Just as he was devouring the tenth one, the waiter remonstrated with him, calling his attention to his wastefulness. "Good gracious, man," he remarked, "you would not have me ten vices, would you? Do yolk is der shicken, and der vices der foddler. Do you think I want to make von great bolster of mine stomach."

—The ministerial bill against drunkenness about to be considered by the Dutch States-General, limits the number of public houses to one per 500 inhabitants in towns of 50,000 souls, one per 400 in towns of 20,000, one per 300 in towns of 10,000, and one per 250 in all smaller places. It also forbids the supply of intoxicants to children under sixteen, and imposes from one to eight days imprisonment for supplying intoxicants to persons already drunk.

—It is reported that in the revised translation of the New Testament, which will appear in the autumn, the form in which the English-speaking people know, and most of them use, the Lord's prayer is no longer to be the form which is to pass current. The popular feeling against any change of this sort will be very strong, and the translators will have to advance very serious considerations to justify any interference with the old hallowed form.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—There was a lively little debate in the House of Lords on the Bill for the legitimizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the principal speakers against the Bill being Lord Beauchamp and Lord Coleridge. The Scriptural argument was not pressed, but the stock assertion that if these marriages were permitted you could no longer have your wife's sister living with you like your own sister was freely used. Lord Coleridge went so far as to say that the Bill "would point out to the

sister of the deceased wife that she was her dead sister's proper Parliamentary successor." Lord Granville's reply to Lord Coleridge was humorous. "I am very fond," he said, "of my wife's relations." "As for myself, I have not the slightest wish to marry any one of my wife's sisters, though I dote upon them all." The division showed 101 against the Bill and 90 in its favor, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh voting in the minority.

—The L'Original Advertiser has a report of a case of a man named Labelle in that village who was recently fined some \$50 for selling liquor without a license, and who has since "consented to take out a license, intending to petition the Government to allow the fine to go towards payment of his license." The Advertiser thinks "the Government has not power" to comply with this modest request. Our contemporary has but a feeble idea of the omnipotence of the Mowat machine. The members of that potent combination dare to do fearful and wonderful things—if only the application be a stout standard elevator.—Cornwall Reporter.

—In a recent speech the Archbishop of Canterbury remarked that much had been said as to the poverty of the clergy, but there was a great deal of poverty in other professions. He believed that a colonel on leaving the army was in a position not very dissimilar to that of an unbeneficed clergyman. He doubted whether an Admiral could make much out of his commission. The fact is that the professions held in highest honor are the worst paid. When he first came to the diocese of London he was surprised to find how few of the elder curates there were in it; but when he became Archbishop of Canterbury he found an explanation of the mystery. The fact was that the work was so severe that only the younger men were equal to it, and the curates as they grew old migrated to the country.

—The new Rockaway Beach Hotel is said to be the largest in the world. These are some of the figures: length, 1,100 feet; average width, 300 feet; height, from four to six stories above the basement; 616 sleeping rooms; 2 elevators; ten staircases; 5,000 gas jets. The piazza fronting the sea extends the entire length of the building, and is to be 70 feet wide at the main entrance, and 54 feet wide on the wings. There is to be a terraced lawn more than 1,500 feet long, and about 250 feet in breadth.

—Eleven tourists had an adventure in the Yosemite Valley. Their stage was drawn by six horses, and the traces of one of them became detached in going down one of the hills, where the road-way is wide enough for but one team, with a steep bluff on one side and 1,000 feet of precipice on the other. The horses broke into a mad run down that fearful descent, the driver guiding them as best he could while the passengers held their breath in expectation of instant death. At a turn in the road a front wheel was shattered against the rocks, throwing the stage against the bluff. The passengers were thrown to the ground, one being fatally injured, and all but three more or less hurt. A woman was hurled towards the precipice, but her clothing caught, and she was saved from being dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

—Our American friends across the line are again luxuriating in the lap of plenty. Trade is as brisk as ever it was and seems to be abundant and easy. Nothing could bear better testimony to the truth of this statement than the fact that the ocean travel from the United States has increased to unprecedented dimensions. Our exchanges say that the rush abroad from New York is unparalleled, and the season's business for large ocean steamship passenger lines bids fair to be the largest on record. Already the booked passengers and contracts in some offices exceed the entire business ever done before in a whole season. In Canada business has improved, but not so rapidly as amongst our neighbors.—Ottawa Herald.

—Warlike preparations on an extensive scale are still making in Turkey. A telegram says that troops, artillery and ammunition are being sent to Salonica, Volo and Herzia, while orders have been telegraphed to the different Provinces that recruits be collected and forwarded to the several depots with all available speed. The Albanians, also, are receiving encouragement from the Porte to prepare for resistance, and are being supplied with all the munitions of war, Metzova, Previsa and Arta are being extensively fortified, the necessary funds for the work being furnished by the Albanian League. From all these preparations it is evident the Porte expects serious work before long, and is determined not to be caught napping.

—The banks of the Saskatchewan for fifty miles above and fifty miles below Edmonton are very high, and the coal protrudes in regular strata or layers much as rocks would do on the banks of our eastern Canadian rivers. The coal area seems to extend from a point a considerable distance north west of Edmonton, and running in a south easterly direction for hundreds of miles towards the south branch of the Saskatchewan. In some places these coal surfaces have been known to ignite from a prairie fire and to burn all winter, keeping the snow melted for a considerable area around, owing to the intense heat prevailing in the coal beds.

—The latest phase of friendly competition between the mother country and the colonies is a proposal to send a ploughman's team from Victoria to England to contest there for the championship. The object, of course, would be to advance the interests of agriculture. Hon. W. J. Clarke, a Victorian of great wealth and public spirit, has offered several prizes of £50 each. There will first be a competition in Australia, and the team for England will be selected from the most successful competitors. The Australians think that, as they have won laurels in England in the cricket field and in other ways, they

ought to have a fair chance of distinguishing themselves in the more useful field of agriculture. What does Canada say to this kind of competition? Is there a Hanlan among our tuncful compatriots who speaks the plough!

—Bradstreet, the American commercial authority and an independent observer, gives in its last issue the following description of the situation: "Quiet, but sound and steady, with an improving tendency, seem to be the words which will best express the financial and commercial situation in Ontario during the last fortnight. Nobody is inclined to push business or run any risk, but all seem to feel that things are improving, and that a good harvest cannot fail to set us firmly on our feet. Crop prospects appear highly favorable; there was, indeed, a good deal of fall wheat winter killed, but these fields have been ploughed up and resown, reports of which are uniformly encouraging."

The Toronto Telegram, thus refers to the Pacific Railway:—"The long and short of the discussion of the Canada Pacific Railway question seem to be this: that as the representatives of the people in Parliament have decided that the road must be built without unnecessary delay, the way in which it can be built with least pressure upon the people is the best way to build it. It is altogether likely that the road will be handed over to a company—not only to build it, but to run it after it is built, so that the people will have no risk in the matter at all, and will not be further taxed in regard to it. If it is built by a company, one of the first results will be to bring a large amount of money into the country for labor, instead of a large amount being taken out for interest. England is overflowing with money at present, seeking investment; so that Sir John should have little difficulty in bringing negotiations to a close."

HICKSON says he thinks he would make a good Parliament man. He received two bills the other day, with requests for immediate payment. One bill he ordered to be laid on the table, and the other to be read that day six months.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

DE ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Un Monsieur King, riche capitaliste de l'Ohio Etats Unis, a achete deux lots de terre à St. Jérôme, la semaine dernière pour exploiter comme mine de fer, il dit qu'il n'a pas encore vu de mines aussi riches que celles là, il est à faire construire deux fourneaux au cout de \$60,000, il se propose d'employer 300 hommes pour cette année.

Une enquête sious la présidence du Juge Desnoyers s'est ouverte la semaine dernière à Ste. Sophie, pour l'incendie et les troubles qui ont eu lieu dernièrement dans ce village. Un nommé Gauthier, jeune homme de 15 à 16 ans a été arrêté et conduit à la prison de St. Scholastique, par le grand Connétable Bissonnette, il y aura probablement plusieurs autres arrestations avant long temps.

Emma Landry, conturière du village de St. Scholastique a été arrêtée samedi dernier pour avoir frappé une Dame Gauthier, avec une paire de ciseaux, elle a été condamnée par les Juges de paix à subir son procès au Tribunal Criminel de Janvier prochain.—E. G.

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, July 22, 1880.

Flour per barrel	...	\$6.00 to 6.25
" " bag	...	0.00 3.10
Oats " bushel	...	0.35 0.40
Corn " "	...	0.60 0.70
Peas " "	...	0.65 0.70
Butter " 100 lbs.	...	1.25 1.50
Commeal " "	...	0.00 1.00
Moulin " "	...	0.00 1.00
Grue " "	...	0.00 1.00
Bras " "	...	0.00 1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	...	0.00 0.00
Pork per lb.	...	0.07 0.10
Beef " "	...	0.00 0.00
Mutton " "	...	0.07 0.09
Lamb " "	...	0.00 0.00
Hay " ton	...	0.50 0.00
Potatoes " bag	...	0.50 0.00
Butter " lb.	...	0.15 0.17
Cheese " "	...	0.10 0.14

C. LEVIN,
Clothing Store, &c.,
Lachute.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Men's ready made clothing.

Suits from \$6 to \$15.
MEN'S FASHIONABLE HATS 75c to \$2.

He has also purchased, and has for sale at his store, an assortment of GROCERIES.

Good Japan Tea 45c, 50c and 60c per pound.
Soap at 4c, 5c, 6c and 7c per pound.
First rate Tobacco 40c per plug and upwards.

There is also on hand and to be sold cheap, a large variety of Ladies' Gowns and Children's.

BOOTS & SHOES,
besides a large assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c.

Don't forget to give him a call.
Lachute, July 23, 1880.

HURRAH FOR
PILON!

He has succeeded with his new system of CASH, ONE PRICE ONLY.
The great majority of the people are going there because it is the cheapest place in the city.

Every body likes only ONE PRICE, because having but one price, it is a necessity to sell cheap.

A. PILON

Is proud to say that he is still at his Grand Store, and glad of his New System, because he can so satisfy everyone.
Come in crowds and be sure to be satisfied at
A. PILON & CO.'S
THE PALACE CHEAP STORE,
647, St. CATHERINE, 649,
SIGN OF THE GREEN HALL.



The Pain-Killer

Is recommended by Physicians, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work Shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial. THE PAIN-KILLER is put up in 25c and 50c bottles, retailing at 25c and 50c respectively, large bottles are therefore the cheapest.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
PROPRIETORS,
MONTREAL & PROVIDENCE, R. I.

VALUE TELLS.

By the large increase of sales at the "Peoples Cash Store." All like our New Cash System.
C. T. WALES & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

Our Customers do not pay Extra Profits to cover the Bad Debts of the Credit Stores. Wales for Fruit Jars.

Wales for Floor Oil cloths.
Wales for Assortment and Value.

"THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE." Established January 1880, in the interest and for the protection of People who pay ready Money for their Groceries, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, &c.

C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, July 5, 1880.

The City Hotel,

78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,
I know my friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class hotel.

Good Board for \$1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c.

Clearing Off Sale

AT
F. X. BERTRAND,
WEST-END, LACHUTE.

FROM the 1st of June to the 1st of August, I will offer the whole of my stock of Dry Goods at Cost Price for Cash only. Having to use shelves, drawers and other fixtures in the new store that I am building at present, all these goods have got to be sold, such as
BOOTS & SHOES, STONE CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, WALL PAPER, ETC.

a reduction of 20 per cent. I have also a large assortment of
NAILS, PATENT MEDICINES & BUG POISON.
Families should not be without it. Please give us a call and see our prices, and you will be convinced that really the cheapest place to buy for your cash is at
F. X. BERTRAND.

3971.

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LOOK OUT

FOR THE

National Policy.

TEAS DOWN 8c. PER POUND.

ANY PERSON in need of first-class goods at reasonable prices, would do well to call at the MONTREAL HOUSE, Lachute, I keep always in stock a good supply of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c.

In the Dress Goods Department will be found Debeiges, Lustrés, Mérinos, Grenadines, Cashmères, Costume Lins, Pompadour, and all of the best of English Prints, Regattas, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
In Leather, Kid and Prunella, Ladies Prunella boots, price from 50c per pair up. Boots of all kinds for Ladies and Children. Boots for men, boys, also shoes and coats for boys and men, Laced Boots, Laced shoes, Gaiters and Long Boots, at prices to defy competition.

GROCERIES.
A large and well selected stock of first class goods, Black Tea, Japan and Green Tea from 40c per pound, in half chests, and all of the best of English Prints, Regattas, &c.

TAR PAPER.
This is no shoddy paper, but first-class, warranted to keep out wind and rain.

All kinds of produce taken,—highest price in cash or trade for Wool or in exchange for cloth.

SHINGLES.
25c per sack lower than they can be had in Lachute of same quality, in Pine, Spruce, or Cedar.

J. PATENAUDE,
MONTREAL HOUSE, LACHUTE.
CHESTER'S CURE FOR SALE HERE.
ONLY \$1.00 PER BOX.

Suits Made to Order

\$3. \$3. \$3.
Varville & Tombs,
Merchant Tailors.

Begin to thank their numerous customers and the public generally for the liberal encouragement they have received since commencing business in Lachute, and desire to state that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN B. TOMBS, who has had ten years' experience with A. Murphy, Cheap side, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Reference given if required.

We are now ready to execute all orders left in our care with the utmost business and despatch; and guarantee to return full value if not satisfied.
Removed to the apartments lately occupied by James Hall, and next door to Dundas

LADIES COLUMN.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

Incidents of the Victoria and Albert.

In the autumn of the year the Prince enjoyed one of the rare holidays abroad, when he and her majesty spent a pleasant time at Coburg, among the scenes and associations that were dear to both. It was then that the Queen made the acquaintance of the young Prince of Wales, the little son and heir of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

"Such a little love!" he came walking in at Mrs. Hobbs' (the nurse's) hand, in a little white dress, with black bows, and was so good. He is a fine, fat child, with a beautiful white, soft skin, very fine shoulders and limbs, and a very dear face, like Vicky and Fritz, and also Louise of Baden. He has Fritz' eyes and Vicky's mouth, and very fair curly hair. We felt so happy to see him at last."

The time was passing pleasantly, in informal family intercourse, with daily excursions in the picturesque scenery of the neighborhood, sketching parties, etc., when the tranquility was interrupted by an accident to the prince which had very nearly proved fatal. The queen had gone to an excursion while the prince had driven into Coburg on business in an open carriage with four horses. The horses took fright and started off at full gallop. The prince was thrown out of the carriage, and lay on the ground. The bar was drawn, and a wagon pulled up beyond. The prince seeing that a collision was inevitable, sprang from the carriage just in time. Happily, although somewhat bruised and cut across the nose and on the hand, arm and knee he was not stunned, and was even able to go to the assistance of the coachman, who had been seriously hurt. He had stuck by the carriage till it crashed against the railway bar and was upset. One of the horses was killed.

The escape was a narrow one, but, fortunately, the injuries proved to be slight, nor was the prince permanently disabled. The shock of the news was broken to the queen by Col. Ponsonby, and she was reassured as to her husband's state before she heard the startling details. "She found him lying quietly in Lohlein's (his valet's) bed, with his compresses on his nose, mouth, and chin. 'Oh, God! What did I do to him?' I could only, and do now, allow the feeling of gratitude—not those of horror of what might have happened—to fill my mind." Next morning she expressed her gratitude and relief at finding all going on satisfactorily. The excursions were resumed, and the prince was able to join in them again, though for some days he limped about as a cripple.

OLD MAIDS.

We think very likely we have written something about old maids before this, for every scribbler has had his fling at them, and every newspaper editor has published jokes about them, and every woman who is single about them, and every woman who is married about them. Why not say only an old married woman? To be an old maid is not to be respected, and, though many people would convey that impression by their treatment of single women.

"Don't invite her—she's an old maid!" How many times we have heard this from young lips, when some person or party or picnic was to be the topic. As if an old maid could not enjoy sailing on the river, or riding over the clover-blown hills, or eating cold corned beef, and pickles, and gingerbread from off a pie-dish, or where the free suppers room at will, and the spiders and grandfather longlegs roam ditto. As if an old maid had no eyes, and ears, and nose, and mouth like other people. As if because she had never taken a man to look after, she were removed from the pale of society, and condemned to stay at home and knit stockings for the heathen, for we believe that people generally think that an old maid's sole occupation is knitting foot-covering for the amiable community referred to.

WHERE MEN FIND WIVES.

Where do men find the women who afterwards become their wives is a question we have often heard discussed, and the custom has invariably become of interest to young women. Chance has much to do in the affair, but there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few persons make selection from ball rooms, or any other places of public gaiety, and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or the allurements of dress, or conviction is that ninety-nine hundredths of all the finery which women load or decorate themselves for nothing, so far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do men find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents or guardians—at the friends, where the domestic graces and feelings are generated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the airs and finery in the whole world sink into insignificance. We shall illustrate this by an anecdote, which, although not new, will not be the worse for being again told. In the year 1778, Peter Burrell, Esq., of Becclesham, in Kent, whose health was rapidly declining, was advised by his physicians to go to Spa for the recovery of his health. His daughter, a young lady of sixteen, who had motives entirely mercenary, would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who, from duty and affection united, would feel the greatest pleasure in ministering to his ease and comfort; they therefore resolved to accompany him. They proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any of the gay and fashionable circles; they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home except to attend him, either to take his air, and drink the waters—in a word they lived a most reclusive life in the midst of a town, then the resort of the most illustrious and fashionable personages of Europe. This exemplary conduct to their father's recovery, these three amiable sisters, the admiration of all the Englishmen at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them so just a title. They were all married to noblemen—the Earl of Devon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a third to the Duke of Northumberland. And it is justice to them to say that they reflected honor on their rank rather than they derived from it.

OUR MOTHERS.

In the formation of character, we owe to our mothers more than to any other human agency, for it is their hands that first twine the tendrils of our hearts, guide our footsteps aright, lead us in the path of virtue, and in the dark, dreary night of pain, their watchful vigil keep beside the couch of their dear ones. When, then, the closing eyes of Jehovah cast the length of our existence, we feel, and who can tell of the ceaseless prayers which they offer for their sin-stricken children?

Their influence over us is an unspeakable light which shines and purifies the way, and leads us to the path of duty, and guides us onward in its course toward heaven. Now, then, can we pay just tribute to our mothers—with what measures of gratitude and affection shall we require them for their material care?

To those who have left their mothers in early life, there is the hollow spot, sacred to memory, when they retrospect the past, recall days and nights when their mother kept watch over their sleepless years, and where they may look forward, with faith and hope, to the blessed reunion of the everlasting future.

Friends may be lost from our hearts, hopes may be blasted, and love for others may grow cold, yet every principle of gratitude and every feeling of virtuous sensibility requires that we should cling to our mothers and love them still.

In no Court, says the London Truth, are more beautiful women to be seen than in England; but it is to be regretted that more pains are not taken to teach graceful walking. Even in a ball-room, what with high heels and back-buck skirts, the art of progression is far too much neglected by English women.

Mrs. Garfield is a lady who will honor the White House by her gentle presence. She is a woman of sweet and winning spirit, and of bright and cultivated mind. As Miss Lucretia Rudolph she was an exceedingly interesting and pretty girl, and her marriage with the General was on both sides one of ideal affection. Her intellect has kept pace with her husband's she has studied the books he had studied, taken up languages with him, and has so trained herself as to fit her boys for college in the most thorough manner. She is an excellent Latin scholar, and is also proficient in several modern languages. She is a little lady, graceful in carriage, and having most frank and charming manners.

MORE ABOUT THE CALLA LILY.

I have read Mrs. A. P.'s letter in the Post, and I think about the Calla Lily, with a great deal of interest and pleasure, and I think she would take my advice about it. Calla lilies should certainly have fine flowers. In summer she should let them rest, especially if they have been in bloom all winter. I set them out under a tree after all danger of frost is over, giving them little if any water. In the fall re-pot, having a hold in the bottom of the tub or pot, place broken crockery and moss in the bottom; then on this put in some black, peaty, mucky soil from the woods. If possible, set the plant so it will be about two inches below the top of the pot. I then place one on the top layer of soil and over this one of moss. Calla lilies are sun-loving plants, and they must be warm all through. To help matters along, or rather to force them in cold weather, I pour over each of my callas about a quart of hot, not boiling, water every night. They seem to stand heat wonderfully. I never knew one to be injured by its treatment; but keep them for years, and have always had remarkably large and fine plants. We never pour the hot water directly on the plant, but gradually around toward the edge of the pot. The pot or tub stands while in a water-tight pan. When this gets full, empty and warm the liquor and apply again. It will be found yellow with fertilizing material leached from the root on the top of the pot. Root is one of the best of plants for destroying insects. Just don't apply it very strong. Once a week a solution of the color of weak tea, is safe to ordinary plants.

FLORA.

Setting Type by Telephone.

The London Times contains an article describing the system of telephonic reporting adopted by that journal, in order to have the latest and fullest report of the speeches made in the House of Commons. Permission having been obtained from the Metropolitan Board of Works to lay down the necessary wires in the subway of the Embankment, a new connection between the House of Commons and the Times office was formed, and one of Edison's loud-speaking telephones placed at either end. The immediate result of this arrangement has been to bring the compositor at the machine into direct communication with the Parliamentary reporter at the House, and to enable the debates to be reported and printed from half to three-quarters of an hour later than had previously been possible. The notes made by the reporter can be read directly into the telephone receiver in a room adjoining the gallery either by the reporter himself when relieved or by another person employed for the purpose; and the compositor, at his machine in the office, sits with his ears in juxtaposition with the other terminal of the instrument. The plan which has been found the most efficacious for the purpose of shutting out distracting sounds of other kinds is to place the disk of the telephone above and behind the compositor, and then to arrange two tubes, each with two trumpet-shaped extremities, in such a manner that these extremities are applied at one end to the two sides of the telephone disk and at the other end to the two ears of the compositor. The compositor is also furnished with a speaking instrument, with a key for ringing a bell, and with a bell, which, although not new, will not be the worse for being again told. In the year 1778, Peter Burrell, Esq., of Becclesham, in Kent, whose health was rapidly declining, was advised by his physicians to go to Spa for the recovery of his health. His daughter, a young lady of sixteen, who had motives entirely mercenary, would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who, from duty and affection united, would feel the greatest pleasure in ministering to his ease and comfort; they therefore resolved to accompany him. They proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any of the gay and fashionable circles; they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home except to attend him, either to take his air, and drink the waters—in a word they lived a most reclusive life in the midst of a town, then the resort of the most illustrious and fashionable personages of Europe. This exemplary conduct to their father's recovery, these three amiable sisters, the admiration of all the Englishmen at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them so just a title. They were all married to noblemen—the Earl of Devon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a third to the Duke of Northumberland. And it is justice to them to say that they reflected honor on their rank rather than they derived from it.

EDITORS VS. DEAD-BEATS.

One of the beauties and charms of an editor's life is his dead-heading it on all occasions. No one who has never tasted of the sweetness of that bliss can begin to take in its glory and its happiness. He does \$100 worth of advertising for a railroad, gets a "pass" for a year, and rides \$25 dollars worth, and then he is looked upon as a dead-head, or half-blown dead-beat. He puffs a theatre or a concert or a concert troupe \$10 worth, and gets \$1 in "compliments," and thus passes in "free." If the hall is crowded, he is begrudged the room he occupies—for if his compliments were paying tickets the troupe would be so much in pocket. He blows and puffs a church festival free to any desired extent, and does the poster printing at half rates, and rarely gets a "thank you" for it. It goes in as part of his duty as an editor. He does more work gratuitously for the town and community than all the rest of the population put together, and gets cursed in many instances, where a man who donates a dollar for the first of July, base ball club or church, is gratefully remembered. Oh, it is sweet to be an editor. He passes "free," you know.

A BOY AGAIN.

Sometimes an old man becomes a boy again, though too smart to drop into his second childhood. An illustration of this pleasant tendency was given, not many months since, by an old man, with several millions.

He was in the habit of prowling around the office of the insurance company in which he was a director. One morning, as he was thus investigating, he happened to come across the dinner-pail of the office boy. His curiosity led him to take off the cover. A slice of home-made bread, two doughnuts, and a piece of apple pie tempted the millionaire's appetite. He became a boy again, and the dinner-pail seemed the one he had carried sixty years ago.

Just then, the office boy came in and surprised the old man eating the pie—he had finished the bread and the doughnuts.

"That's my dinner you're eating!" exclaimed the boy indignantly. "Yes, sonny, I suspect it maybe; but it's a first rate one, for all that. I've not eaten so good a one for sixty years." "There," he added, as he finished the pie, "take that and go out and buy yourself a dinner, but you won't get as good a one"—and he handed the boy a five-dollar bill.

For days after, the old man kept referring to the first-class dinner he had eaten from the boy's pail.

King George of Greece.

The King of the Hellenes, notwithstanding the rumours of a coming struggle for the extension of the new frontier, lingers in England, and will remain until after the conclusion of the Witley rifle meeting, at which, by the bye, the Princess of Wales has promised to give the prizes on the last day, so if the Americans are victorious, they will receive their guerdon from the hands of one of the most charming women in Europe. The Athenians, it is reported, are very much pleased with the attention which King George is receiving in London, and doubtless they will feel still more pleased when they hear that one of the wealthy subjects resident in England has made him a birthday present of a cheque for £10,000, which is to be raised to £50,000, by Manchester and other towns where Greek merchants are colonized. A weekly journal whose forecasts have been very accurate, asserts that an Anglo-French fleet will prevent the bombardment of the Greek ports by the Turkish ironclads, and even at the cost of another Navarino will maintain the decision of Europe in favor of the Hellenic kingdom. The Berlin Kreuzzeitung expresses the opinion that Turkish domination is no longer possible, and that Greece ought to occupy an influential position in the peninsula.

Collection of Meteoric Specimens.

Mr. Charles B. Shepard, of New Haven, Conn., has accumulated, it is believed, the largest collection of meteoric stones in the United States, if not in the world. The collection embraces more than five hundred meteoric stones and meteoric irons. The total weight of the collection is about twelve hundred pounds. The largest iron, procured from Colorado, weighs 436 lbs., and the smallest, from Otsego county, N. Y., weighs half an ounce. The largest entire stone, procured from Muskegon county, Ohio, weighs fifty-six lbs., and the smallest one, from Sweden, weighs less than fifty grains. The specimens have been gathered from all parts of the world. The catalogue begins with one which fell November 7, 1493, in Alsace, and ends with one which fell February 12, 1878, in Iowa county, Iowa. There are none between 1492 and 1753, but most of the years since the latter date are represented and some years by several specimens. Nearly every country in the known world is represented in the list. The entire collection is in one of the buildings in Amherst College. Mr. Shepard makes one statement which will surprise most persons. He says "There have been several instances of death occasioned by meteoric stones. Two monks in different places in Italy, was thus killed and two sailors on shipboard in Sweden."

The House-Eating Spider at the Zoo.

This formidable insect is one of the latest arrivals at the Zoological Garden at Regent's Park. It comes from Bahia, a maritime province of Brazil, and is common in the South American forests. Its body, which is covered with hair, is three inches in length, and its legs are in proportion; so that, when extended it is about as big as a cheese plate. It feeds on mice and small birds, which it catches by springing suddenly upon them from ambush in the hollow of a tree or beneath a large leaf. At the Zoo it is fed chiefly on a large kind of cockroach (twice as big as those often met with in our kitchens), which comes to England in the cages in which certain animals are imported, and have hitherto been a great nuisance to the managers of the gardens.—Graphic

Iron in New Zealand.

The Government of New Zealand has, within a few years, constructed more than one thousand miles of railroads within its colony, all the material for which, except the sleepers, having been transported, at heavy cost, from England. The present Minister of Public Works, Mr. James MacAndrew has undertaken the experiment, with a view of promoting the iron industry of the colony, of advertising for proposals for one hundred thousand tons of steel rails, to be made from the native ores of New Zealand. In addition to the advertisement in another column, a pamphlet has been printed by the Government, containing maps and diagrams, which may be had from Sir Julius Vogel, Agent of the Colony, on application at 7 Westminster Chambers, London.—Scientific American.

Quebec.

Mr. S. W. Foster, of Knowlton, has been appointed Sheriff of the District of Bedford, in place of the late Mr. Cowan.

A grand hotel is to be erected adjoining the Dufferin Terrace, which is said will equal the Windsor in Montreal. A well-known architect of New York has inspected the proposed site of the new structure, and has prepared plans. The capital is ready, and tenders will be asked for construction of the edifice as soon as arrangements can be made with the Government for the necessary site, which it is expected there will be no difficulty in securing.

The Quebec Telegraph says in a recent issue:—"No country in the world is as well adapted for hay culture as Quebec. We therefore rejoice at the prospects of housing one of the largest hay crops ever stored before in Lower Canada. The hay crop in the Southern part of the United States has turned out a failure, and Americans have already been seen in the parishes, between Quebec and Montreal, making heavy contracts for immediate delivery."

Pearls in New Zealand.

The Auckland Evening Star reports the discovery of pearls in Oakley creek, New Zealand. While passing along the bank of the creek, Mr. Benjamin Gittos, an old resident of the district, observed a peculiar and, to him, new shell in the sand. A little search disclosed a large number of them, various sizes. The inner coating of the shell was found to be mother-of-pearl of fine quality, and in several of the larger shells he found loose pearls. The pearls are described as unusual in form or color, not perfectly round, but far more brilliant than ordinary pearls.

Dr. Ruth-rford states that "eunymia is a hepatic stimulant in man as it is in the dog. Two grains of it made into a pill with confection of roses, and taken at night, seem to be as efficient a remedy for biliousness as ipecac. If the dose be not too great it leaves no depression. A dose of a saline aperient should be taken in the morning. I have been much struck with the success of eunymia in functional derangement in several persons who had tried nearly all the commonly used cholagogues with varying and often limited success. I have no doubt that in consequence of our experiments eunymia will come to be a universally employed hepatic stimulant."—Scientific American.

SENSIBLE WAY OF RAISING CHILDREN.—A venerable lady now living in New York, who has had ten children, all reared in cities, and raised nine of them all living at the present moment, having reached the adult age, never allowed any of them as children to eat anything between meals except dry bread, though she was wealthy and could just as easily have pampered every whim. Her constant reply was, when any of them demurred, "My dear, you are not hungry if you cannot eat bread." Now it is very certain that her children did not inherit remarkably robust constitutions; and under ordinary pampering of mothers, it is fair to suppose that many of them would have died or become puny men and women. When a child knows by experience that he can have nothing but bread between meals he will not ask for it unless he really needs it, and then he will not take enough to destroy his keener appetite for the good things at the table, while if he is allowed fruits and pastry, as so many children are, he will seldom come to his meals with a fine relish for food, and taking it without that relish it fails to be rapidly assimilated, if indeed it does not enfeeble or derange the digestive function.

CANDOR.—It is a very serious question to decide when to tell the truth and how much of it to tell. What we call flattery is simply a tissue of harmless falsehood, the object of which is to make people feel comfortable. A candid man is a kind of burr in the world's hair, and while the man of fact smooths the rough edges of life and makes his neighbors happy the man of candor is a constant irritation. Still, a blunt truth bluntly told has its occasional use. "What did you think of, 'one boon companion to another, 'when you woke up in the ditch the other day, after your carouse?" "Think of it!" was the caustic reply, "well, the first thing I did was to consider why in the world you were not lying beside me."—Herald, New York.

A poor Irish woman went to a venerable priest in Boston the other day, says the Pilot, and asked him to forward to Ireland her help for the famine sufferers. "How much can you spare?" asked the priest. "I have \$100 saved," she said, "and can spare that." The priest reasoned with her, saying that her gift was too great for her means; but she was firm in her purpose. It would do her good to know that she had helped. She could rest happier thinking of the poor families she had saved from hunger and death. The priest received her money with moistened eyes. "Now, what is your name?" he asked. "That I may have it published," "My name!" said the brave soul, counting over her money; "don't mind that, sir. Just send them the help—and God will know my name."

THE SULTAN AND THE POWERS.—The English and French ambassadors have spoken very plainly to the Sultan in regard to the decisions of the Conference. The French ambassador told the Sultan his throne would be in danger, and the precedent of Egypt might be followed if he refused to carry out the decisions.

BUYING AMERICAN WHEAT.—The World states that for a month or more past France has been a large buyer of wheat in this market, and now that the demand from that quarter has slackened, British exporters, in consequence of excessive rains in England and Ireland, have been buying freely.

A number of Christians have been murdered at Aden, in Asia Minor, for resisting attempts to convert them to Mohammedanism.

The Pall Mall Gazette takes the recent triumph of the local opposition movement to mean that the present Parliament pledges itself to attempt the reform of the licensing law.

The Prince of Wales, at a public dinner in London recently, got vigorously cheered by speaking of himself as "a citizen" of Great Britain. "For seventeen years," he added, "I have held the high honor and proud position of being one of yourselves."

A writer to the London Times shows that New Zealand is now in a deplorable state, thousands being on the brink of starvation, while her indebtedness amounts to the enormous sum of \$175,000,000. The writer fears she, like Ireland, may be obliged to make an appeal to the world for aid in her straits, to which he says, she has been reduced by over sanguine and ambitious statesmen.

Every donkey thinks itself worthy to stand with the king's horses; every girl thinks she could keep house better than her mother; but thoughts are not facts, for the sprat thought himself a herring, but the fisherman knew better.

A Melbourne telegram says the question of the export of frozen meats is seriously occupying public attention in Australia. There are 6,000,000 sheep and 3,000,000 cattle in Queensland, and admitting a weekly exportation of 2,000 tons of meat. Refrigerator works are to be immediately erected. Thousands of sheep were recently boiled down for tallow, and cattle are almost unsaleable.

"A willful man must have his way," said Sir Evarard, ringing a bell which sounded loud and shrill in the outer office. "Your way is the gallow. Remember that I have warned you, and don't ask me to help you after to-night, for it will be out of my power to do so. Don't come and whine for me when you have changed your mind."

Clothing, Hosiery, Dry Goods, &c., MAY BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCE, at the Store of **A. A. ABEL,** Next Door to McGillivray's Tannery, The RED FLAG Store, East-End, Lachute.

Carriage for Sale.

FOR SALE A DOUBLE SEATED CAR. KILGORE, with top and shafts, and new (Bedford's) make. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or on reasonable terms. Apply to **PETER CAMPBELL,** Lachute Mills, June 23, 1880. 421.

For Sale or To Let.

THAT eligible property situated on the West side of Fish bridge, having a good Brick House erected thereon. For parties' apply to the undersigned, **JOHN SHADOFF,** Lachute, June 15, 1880. 421.

Factory! Factory!

At Lachute Mills. SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, TURNED WARE, SCROLL WORK, &c., &c.

Picture Framing

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A Stock of DRY LUMBER from Ottawa, constantly on hand.

Picture Framing a Specialty, at very Low Prices. **ORDERS SOLICITED.** **CALDER & MATTINSON.** Lachute, June 15, 1880.

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THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed agent for the sale of the celebrated Noxon Bros. Agricultural Implements, of Argenteuil, Ont., viz: Standard Mowers, and Reapers-Single or Combined, with all the latest improvements, Sully Bakes of the best quality. Also the celebrated "Hoosier" Grain Drills. These implements are of the latest improved construction, guaranteed to work as represented or no sale. Payments Easy. Liberal Discounts for Cash. Write for a circular and judge for yourself before purchasing elsewhere. Address: **McCONELL,** Cashier Post Office, Chatham, June 23, 1880. 421.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A "CABLE CIGAR,"

BE SURE YOU GET IT. The best 5 cent cigar in the world. **Jas. Walker & Co.** Importers of British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c. A Full Assortment of Free-Work, Saw, Machine, Patterns and Fancy Woods for sale. 163 St. James Street, Montreal. N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 421.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for School District No. 4, New Bedford, a teacher of the French and English languages, (Bachelors' Diploma). Apply by letter to William Watchorn, Chairman to School Commissioners, Lachute Post Office, County Argenteuil, Que. Westworth, June 15, 1880. 421.

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Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FARM. **A Large Stock of KAOKA kept always on hand.** Cheapest place to buy for Cash. Farmers' Produce taken in exchange. **Chas. Ladouceur,** ST. ANDREWS, P. Q. St. Andrews, June 15, 1880. 421.

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In the world. Curing (without medicine) any and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON, whether Bilious, Malarial or Mercurial, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Special Pad for Gentlemen and all Chronic cases. 421
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As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomiting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals. I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that I am cured—I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism in my right arm.

GEORGE CALDER.
Lachute, October 8, 1878.

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HAWKESBURY, Ont.
Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.
Has removed his business to his new house in St. JAMES STREET.

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Increase in cash sales over February of last year, 31 per cent.
Increase in cash sales over March of last year, 48 per cent.

JUST RECEIVED.
Per Steamship "Anstran," three cases new Fancy Prints and Cretonnes.
Per Steamship "Grosvenor," three cases new Fancy Cotton Hosiery.

These goods will be marked cheap, and sold upon our usual terms of **FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.**

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THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him. He has just received a new lot of flour, and is enabled to give the public a **FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD LOAF**, which is for sale at the following stores in the County: G. L. Melnik, Post Office, Lachute, J. Patenaude, Montreal House, W. Banford & Co's. Cash Store, Fish & Ireland, Lachute Mills, P. N. Nease, Muddy Branch, J. B. Babin, Lachuteville, Alex. Paul, Brownburg, and the Subscriber's own Store, where a supply of Plain and Fancy Bread, Buns, Rolls, Cakes, &c., &c. are fresh daily. All kinds of Fruits in Season, Fresh Candies and Confectionery, Out Tobacco and Choice Cigars at lowest prices.

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TO LET OR FOR SALE, At Lachute, a very desirable residence, on the bank of the North River, only a few minutes walk from railway station, ten apartments, good out-buildings, half an acre of excellent land, very cheap and on terms. Apply on the premises or by letter to **ROBERT BENY,** Lachute, May 19, 1880. 421.

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Mails going East close at..... 10.45.
Registered Letters five minutes earlier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods—S. Carley.
Nicks & Bell—A. Bell.
Confederate Life Association—F. C. Ireland.
Photography—J. Hamden Field.
New Store—F. X. Bertrand.
Farwell Ball—Albert Edwards.

LOCAL.

Mowing Machine Fittings.—A large supply always kept on hand at the **VICTORIA FOUNDRY, Lachute.**
MCQUAT & MORAE.

Fragrant Bearine for the Hair.—Sold by all Druggists, price 50 cents per package.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of a farewell ball to Mr. Riddle of St. Andrews.

NEW GRAIN.—On Tuesday last new barley, of excellent quality, was ground in Lachute Mills. New buckwheat was also ground yesterday, Thursday.

The crops generally, except wheat, look very well. The hay crop, which has been nearly all harvested, was exceptionally fine.

We would thank our local correspondents to send us all the interesting items of news, occurring both in the county, and Ottawa Valley.

NEAR AT HAND.—On Tuesday next, the 3rd prox., the evidence in rebuttal in the Argenteuil Contested Election case will be taken up.

EXAMINED.—We learn that the witness Wm. Johnston, who was examined in Montreal about two weeks since, and his evidence was much to the same effect as that of Mr. Alfred Benn.

REVISION OF THE VALUATION ROLL.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock the Municipal Council of this parish will sit for the purpose of revising the Valuation Roll.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—A number of men from Montreal and other parts have during the past few days arrived in Lachute to work on the various works now progressing in Lachute.

THE CROPS.—The crops in this vicinity at the present time appear to be in a very healthy state and farmers are in expectation of reaping an abundant harvest.

NEW INDUSTRY.—Two car-loads of wheat have been brought from Toronto to Lachute Mills during this month and made into flour which is spoken very highly of.

COTTON FACTORY.—An English Cotton manufacturer is negotiating with a party at Lachute for a site for an extensive Cotton Factory, and there are good grounds to expect its location here.

BARABARA MILK FOOD is the name of a new preparation, manufactured by Messrs. Fish & Ireland, and designed to take the place of the expensive imported foreign foods now in the Canadian market. This is another new industry.

FOUND.—A piece of silver, half dollar piece dated 1810, was found a few days since in excavating for the flume of the new Paper Mill here. The silver was under a log of the mill dam and must have been lying there for xty years.

NEARLY DROWNED.—Several very narrow escapes from drowning of boys who persist in going upon the saw-logs on the river has recently taken place, and on Sunday last one boy would have been drowned only for Mr. W. J. Simpson who rushed to his relief and got him out.

CAUTION.—We are requested by Mr. Jones of St. Andrews, Fish Inspector for this district, to state that any person caught fishing without a license in either the North or West rivers will be fined. The Inspector also desires us to say that any person caught fishing on Sunday will be prosecuted.

ETS.—The other day while a person was taking a nice quiet bath, an eel entered the bath, and for a short time disturbed the bather whose agility was proved, first, by getting out of the water when the eel came in, and secondly by killing the eel which measured three feet and weighed six pounds.

Cases in which the heart is weak and irregular in action, are soon restored to health and regularity by **Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites.** As persons whose heart's action is feeble are most susceptible to the influence of cold, it is in the advent of the cold season its use is especially advised.

OVER sixty men are now at work at the erection of Lachute Paper Mill.

NEW COMMISSIONER.—Mr. James Fish has been appointed a Commissioner for the trial of small causes.

Cholera Infantum.—When the poor little fellow wakes you up in the middle of the night, away from physician and friend, and you suddenly feel that his Spirit is about to depart before morning, and all your cherished plans frustrated, how helpless you feel—Take our advice, go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER, and you have a remedy at hand you can safely rely upon. Do not neglect so important a duty.

We direct attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Mr. J. Hampden Field of Montreal, Photographer, who opens on Monday Mr. Bedard's photograph gallery, where parties desirous of obtaining first class photographs of themselves or friends can be accommodated. We can confidently speak of Mr. Field's ability as an artist, having seen some of his photographs, and he is sure to give satisfaction.

SUNDAY DESACRATION.—It seems in defiance of all remonstrance, the officials of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. will still persist in running trains on Sunday in violation not only of the command of God, but of the laws of the land also, as well as to the abhorrence of the people generally. We would therefore in the name of morality and good government call on the head of the Government, the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, to have a stop put to it at once, for the honor and credit of his Government if for nothing else.

NOT ADAM'S FALL BUT A DAM FALL.—On Sunday last the Stenographer in the Argenteuil Election case, met with an accident whereby he was wet of the depositions of witnesses taken in that case. It appears he was crossing over by the wood work of the dam belonging to Messrs. Hamelin & Ayres, when he slipped in the water and received a drenching. Fortunately he was wet but few of the depositions, one only receiving a serious wetting and which will probably have to be re-written. Had he fallen into the water a few inches further on the whole of the depositions he had with him would have been spoiled and had to be re-written.

SEIZED AGAIN.—Mr. Latour the bailiff, visited the premises of the *Advertiser* office again yesterday, and seized the plant for C. S. Burroughs, Esq., whom claim stated to be about \$624.60. Rumors have been thick for several days past that Mr. Hickson was away and there would be no *Advertiser* out this week. The career of Mr. Hickson at Lachute has been rather eventful of late. He commenced here some seven years ago with as bright prospects as any country editor could wish for, and he has only himself to blame for his misfortunes.

THE RIGHT KIND OF RECIPROCITY.—The *Quebec Telegraph* says:—The time is not far distant when England will depend wholly upon Canada and India for her breadstuffs. Then we hope to see a closer alliance and a tariff established in favor of the British Colonies. It is hinted by commercial men of Scotland that a duty should be imposed by Great Britain on all foreign importations, and free trade be established with the Colonies. We would like to see the matter moved on both sides of the Atlantic.

COMPANY FORMED.—The "Pioneer Beet Root Sugar Company" has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. The promoters are Messrs. G. Lomer, Alf. Brown, Jno. L. Lewis, Alf. Masson, Adolphe Masson, D. Masson, Hugh Mackay, Adolphe Lomer, S. W. Beard, C. Garth, Hy. Stewart, Jean Leclair, H. E. Murray, W. G. Murray, H. A. Nelson, A. Cantin, J. S. Hunter, Robt. Wright, J. K. Ward and D. Robertson of Montreal, Hy. Yates of Brandon, Hon. M. H. Cochrane of Compton, and Thos. A. Andrews and James P. Dawes, of Lachute. The names of a good number of the promoters of this company are well and favorably known and there is little doubt but that this industry which has received life from the N. P. will prove a successful venture.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. W. H. Johnston, the manager for the Province of Quebec of the Confederation Life Association, has been in town a few days and several persons availed themselves of taking policies in this popular company. See advertisement in another column.

Too BAD.—The unpardonable neglect of fixing the sidewalks, resulted in what might have cost the life of one of the ladies of Lachute a few days since. Mrs. Dunderidge was thrown off the sidewalk into the ditch, had her face cut and was completely stunned by the fall so that for some time she was unconscious. Actions should be taken against the Council, the Road Inspectors, or whoever has the duty in hand of repairing the sidewalks.

Personal.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, of Montreal, was in Lachute on Monday last.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier, is lying seriously ill of liver complaint at his residence at St. Hyacinthe.

Mr. R. G. Meikle, M. P. P., for Argenteuil returned to Lachute, on Monday last, looking we are glad to say, in excellent health.

Mr. James Crankshaw, the Stenographer employed in the Argenteuil Election trial, returned to Lachute on Saturday last on business in connection with the reading of the depositions to witnesses for verification. It is understood that all were read but one, and that it is believed will be filed by consent of the counsel in the case as the witness was absent from Lachute at the time of Mr. Crankshaw's visit and could not be seen.

School Meeting.

At a meeting of the Trustees and Ratepayers of No. 1 District, of which notice had been given in the usual way, the following resolutions were unanimously carried, viz:

James Fish, Esq., in the chair.
Resolved that S. McKimmie act as secretary for this meeting.
Moved by S. McKimmie, seconded by Mr. A. Mitchell, That the present staff of Teachers be recommended to the Commissioners for re-engagement at the same salary for the ensuing year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ireland, seconded by Mr. A. Mitchell,—That the water be taken into the school buildings, both up-stairs and down, on or before the 1st September next.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ireland, seconded by Mr. S. McKimmie,—That Messrs. Jas. Fish and A. Mitchell, be re-elected as Trustees for the year ending 30th June, 1881.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ireland, seconded by Mr. A. Mitchell,—That Mr. S. McKimmie be elected as one of the Board of Trustees in room of Mr. Thos. Morrison (retiring).—Carried.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

S. McKimmie, Secretary.
Lachute, July 26th, 1880.

St. Andrews.

Our Lachute friends seem to go into ecstasies over the fact, that one or two pike have been taken in the River near that village weighing over eight or nine pounds each. St. Andrews can boast that fishing all to pieces.

On July 23rd, Mr. T. Craig Fields caught in the Baie with a trolling line, three mackallone, one weighed twenty-eight pounds, one fifteen pounds and one ten pounds. That old and experienced fisherman, Victor Paquette, presided at the oars on the occasion, and when the largest fish was landed in the boat, a smile passed over his face equal to any that would have sufficed the countenance of the hero of a hundred battles.

St. Andrews is determined, that Lachute shall not be alone in the matter of improvements, as many have been made and are in progress in the village. During the last Fall and winter, lawyer MacKay renovated and renewed the cottage and blacksmith's shop adjoining his magnificent residence on the bank of the North River. Mr. D. Province Beattie, the importer and commission merchant of St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, has plans matured for extensive improvements on the premises now occupied by him as a summer residence. The plans contemplate the erection of a picturesque villa, with all the modern improvements; walls to be of brick, the window and door lintels of Nova Scotia stone. When the improvements are completed, his place will present a *tout ensemble* not to be surpassed by any in the neighborhood. Mr. Benjamin Stockhouse, our skillful and popular dentist, is rebuilding his former residence, placing it back from the street, thirty or forty feet, giving him ample room for floral adornment in front of the house. When finished it will indeed be an attractive and comfortable residence. St. Andrews is full of summer visitors, the streets of the village in the evening, presenting a lively and pleasing appearance, while the vocal strains of music ascending from the pleasure boats as they traverse the North River bring to one's mind the day long past, when each noble struggled to excel the other in the magnificence and ornamentation of his gondola. This of course, was prior to the time when that stupid old Venetian Doge, decreed that every gondola should be painted black. The market boats, do not ascend the North River farther than Mr. Hibbard's wharf, as the water in the Long John Rapids is not of sufficient depth to admit of it. It is given out that the work of deepening the Rapids, will be proceeded with immediately, and prosecuted vigorously, until there is a depth of five feet at the Rapids at low water.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS AT WIMBLEDON.—AN INVESTIGATION GOING ON.

LONDON, July 24.—The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Wimbledon, discussing the statement of a marksman who disclaimed his score and declared that he had bribed the markers, says:—"It is to be fervently hoped that it may be made perfectly clear that our 'brethren from the United States and Canada have not suffered from any 'malpractices.' It is positively asserted 'in camp that unfair marking has taken place in other competitions.' A court of enquiry will investigate the alleged false marking.

LONDON, July 25.—The Canadians were in quite an excitement yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a disclosure which came to light. It seems that a member of the London Rifle Brigade informed the Council that he was going to win the Olympic shot for to-day, having, as he said, "squared" the marker at the butts. He further told them that his winning score was to be 46, and he was certain to win with that figure. A curious part of the business is that he was firing at the same target as a well-known shot. The target was subsequently examined, but being an old one the result was not very satisfactory. The matter is under investigation. Meantime other strange rumors are abroad. It is said that the names of three men, one of whom was to be the winner of the Queen's prize, were talked of before the contest came off. What agitated the Canadians, however, is the fact that on the evening before the Kolapore match a man went to their camp and told them that the affair had been arranged and they could not win it. The fellow was ridiculed at the time, but it is not surprising that the Canadians now think that there may be something in it. These are the rumors

of the camp, and it is possible there may be something in them.

LONDON, July 26.—The American rifleman was much cheered on Saturday upon going forward to receive their prizes at the hands of the Princess of Wales. All the papers mention the dispute between Farrow and Hyde. The marker who took the bribe in the Olympic competition is under arrest. A court of enquiry has not yet given decision in the matter. The British team suggested that two strangers should be placed in the bulls to watch the targets of the Americans during the match, in order to see fair play, but Hyde declared it unnecessary.

LOOK AHEAD!

SUMMER AND FALL SUITINGS.

Take advantage of S. Carley's July sale, at reduced prices, and purchase your Tweeds for Summer and Fall suitings. A variety of Scotch Tweeds, in light and dark colors, and choice patterns to select from.

SUMMER SUITINGS.
Light and dark grey suitings reduced in price. Light and dark brown do. reduced in price. Light and dark bronze do. reduced in price.

FALL SUITING.
Dark fall suitings reduced in price. Choice fall suitings reduced in price.

NAVY BLUE SERGES.
All our Navy Blue Serges, for boys' summer suits, are reduced in price.

FOR GENTS.
All our Navy Blue Serges, for gents' suits are reduced in price.

WHO WOULD!
Who would lose the chance of buying good double width Tweeds, for boys' suits, reduced to only 75c per yard?

RUBBER COATS.
The largest and best assorted stock of Boys' and Gents' Rubber Coats in the Dominion. Our Boys' Rubber Coats are all reduced in price.

GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
Immense stock of Gents' silk handkerchiefs, marked down to 50c each.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.
A large lot of superior quality Gents' White silk handkerchiefs, marked down to 50c each.

COLORS BOWS.
A large variety of fancy colored Bows, all reduced to 5c each.

S. CARLEY.
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to noon of Saturday, the 13th day of August next, for the erection of a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE at St. Andrews, Plans and specifications can be seen, and further information obtained by applying to Mr. A. Bell, at Carleton.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. BRILL, 48-2, Carleton, July 21, 1880.

CONFEDERATE LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT:
SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C. B. K. C. M. G.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Wm. ELLIOTT, Esq., J. K. McDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR, H. J. JOHNSON, MANAGER, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, \$100,000.

Reasons for Insuring with Confederation.

1st. It is a HOME INSTITUTION, organized expressly to meet the requirements of Canadian Insurers.

2nd. Its PROFIT RETURNS are unsurpassed.

3rd. All policies are non-forfeitable after two annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Its policies are INDISPENSABLE after they have been three years in existence.

5th. The liberal spirit of the Directorate has been so much appreciated that it now does the second largest business in the Dominion.

F. C. IRELAND, Agent, 48-2, Lachute, July 27, 1880.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

J. HAMPDEN FIELD, of 1 Henry Street, Montreal, will visit Lachute, for one week, commencing Monday, August 3rd. Call and see specimens at Richard's Studio, PHOTOGRAPHING PRIVATE RESIDENCES A SPECIALTY.

TERMS MODERATE. Lachute, July 26, 1880.

Farewell Ball!!

MR. RIDDLE, who is leaving for Niagara Falls, to reside a few of his many friends will give a BALL, open to all, in the DRILL SHED, ST. ANDREWS, ON FRIDAY evening, AUGUST 6th. Good music will be in attendance. Splendid programme: Songs, Glee, Dancing and a Speech. As no supper will be given, the price of admission, only 25c, tickets will be sold, secure them in day-time at the Shed Ticket Office, open all day of ball. Doors open at 7 p. m. Dancing at 8 sharp. Good dressing room. BALL CLOSET AT COCK-CROW. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. ALBERT EDWARDS, Sec.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

THIS STEAMER "PRINCE OF WALES" (Capt. Peter McGowan) will begin her regular trips between CARLETON and MONTREAL, on

Thursday, April 29th, Calling at St. Andrews.

Leaves CARLETON Mondays and Thursdays about 8 a. m.

Leaves MONTREAL Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 a. m.

Cabin Passage.....25 cts.

Deck ".....10 "

Freight at the USUAL LOW Rates.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

Capital \$1,000,000. Gov. Deposits \$50,000.

Head Office for the Province of Quebec, 119 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Risks taken at Current Rates.

JOHN P. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, W. HAY, Agents, Lachute.

Total Gen. Agents, 451.

GRAHAM'S Pain Eradicator!

THIS remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaints, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back, Sore Breasts, Abscesses, Sores, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds, Frost Bites, Itches, Infarctions, Diphtheria, Asthma, Phthisis, Coughs, Gout, Hæmorrhoids, Headache, Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed for this purpose.

Graham's Pain Eradicator.

It is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnet. It is Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system. For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON, Prescott, Ont.

JOHN McNEICE, TINSMITH, WEST END, LACHUTE.

BEES leave to inform the inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding Country, that he has commenced business in the above line in the above country, and is prepared to do every description of Tinsmithing in the best style of the art. All his work guaranteed to be what he represents it. Will keep always on hand a good supply of Tinware and house-furnishing goods. He solicits a call from Country Dealers. Lachute, 17th March, 1880.

Free Exhibition FURNITURE

of our own home manufacture.

Furnish Tastefully. Furnish Economically. Furnish Wisely. Furnish Patriotically.

CRAIG & CO. 447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET. PARISIANS OLD STAND.

Cheap Reading, FREE BY MAIL.

ONLY 30 CENTS PER VOLUME. Scott's Poetical Works. Milton's Longfellow. Tennyson's Rise and Progress. Beecher's Domestic Medicine. Maria Monk. Wesley's Christian Perfection. Etc., Etc.

ALSO PR CE ONE DOLLAR. The Priest, the woman and the Family, by Father Gilguy.

AT F. E. GRAFTON'S BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER, 252 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

L CHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

GEORGE L. MOIR, Proprietor. Best material and work, at LOWEST prices. Works up in Mrs. McNEICE'S building, opposite *Free Press* & *Advertiser*. 5-17.

The Steamer "Manitoba."

CAPT. JOHN RIGBY, has commenced her regular trips between MONTREAL and CARLETON, calling at St. Andrews, and all way ports.

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday and Saturday at 4.30 a. m.

Leaves Carleton every Monday and Thursday at 8 a. m.

Fares, Cabin.....25 cts. Deck.....10 "

FREIGHT AT LOW RATES. KELLY & BURWASH, 501.

Spring Importation.

Montreal House, ST. ANDREWS.

LADIES' ATTENTION. THE BEST FITTING CORSET IN THE WORLD.

For Quality, Style, and Variety of patterns the Montreal House, St. Andrews takes the lead.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, etc., etc. BOOTS & SHOES.

In Great Variety, in Buttoned, Laced, and Ties, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at prices to defy competition.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. Now is your time to get a first class suit of clothes cheap. Ready-made, or made to order. We have now on hand a very large stock of Tailor-made Coats, Vests, and Broad Cloths of English, Scotch and Canadian makes.

GROCERIES. We have very large and well selected stock of Groceries, from the best sources, and by the pound.

SUGARS BROWN, YELLOW & WHITE. Hardware Crockery and Glassware. At very low prices. Also a large quantity of COTTONS, PRINTS, &c., &c.

CALC and EXAMINE. G. & M. SIMPSON, 501.

St. Andrews, May 12, 1880.



McGill and St. Paul Streets, Montreal.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS HOTEL take this opportunity of thanking the public, for the patronage so liberally given for a period extending over twenty years, and to announce that they have just completed, redecorating, and refurbishing, waiting so expensive to make the ALBION, the most comfortable, as it has for so long been the best patronized hotel in Montreal. Price \$1.50 per day.

FOR SALE HIGH BRED POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAMAH, BLACK SPANISH, and B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

Some fine young fowl and a few first-class one year old hens of each variety, from \$2.00 to \$1.00 each.

T. COSTEN, 133 St. James Street, Opposite the Post Office Montreal.

No Patent, No Pay PATENTS

obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Inventions, Improvements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability. We also obtain for all who are interested in new inventions and inventions, a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address. It contains complete instructions for obtaining Patents, and other valuable matters. During the past few years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign Inventions, and can give satisfactory references for our work in every country in the Union.

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